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Andropov Legacy: Soviet Turning Point?

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Staff Writer

MOSCOW — It all began and ended in blasts of cold from the Arctic.

On a November day in 1982, Yuri V. Andropov was facing the country for the first time as its new leader. The north wind blew in shivering gusts across Red Square as he performed the rites facing the coffin of his predecessor, Leonid Brezhnev.

Power in the Kremlin Brezhnev to Gorbachev

First of three articles.

Brezhnev. His voice was clear and decisive. His bearing seemed to project hope of a bright future.

Fifteen months later, it was Andropov's own coffin that was borne over the vast square, shimmering in the pale sunlight on a windy February morning.

The question many thoughtful people asked at the time was whether Andropov's brief tenure as Kremlin leader would be a mere footnote in Soviet history books or one of its main chapters.

It was difficult on that freezing February day to pass judgment. In mourning him, the Russians appeared to mourn a loss of policies that seemed, briefly, to offer a chance of moving the ossified Soviet system into a new era.

In retrospect, Andropov's 15 months in power did mark a turning point. It left a lasting impact on his immediate successor, Konstantin U. Chernenko, could not undo. Ultimately, it created the basis of the optimism and activism that has sustained the administration of the current Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

When Chernenko died in March 1985, Mr. Gorbachev became the heir and executor of the Andropov inheritance. Without the Andropov interlude, he would not have been able to consolidate his power so quickly and move so forcefully.

The Soviet Union is a country of unfulfilled potential, a country constantly hoping for a chance for a new beginning. During the past four years, it has lived through a period of uncertainty, depression and groping, yet one that also eventually yielded a potentially crucial transition — from Brezhnev to Andropov to Chernenko to Mr. Gorbachev.



Yuri V. Andropov, in November 1982, helped bear Leonid I. Brezhnev across Red Square for burial behind Lenin's Mausoleum. Only 15 months later, Andropov was dead.

In a country that treats information as a privilege to be distributed on a need-to-know basis, the truth is difficult to know and can only be approached by outsiders by piecing together bits of information and analyzing them.

The tragic, coarse, brutal and at the same time humane and delicate aspects of Russia have always struck this correspondent as almost biblical. Now, after the death of three leaders in three years, there is new hope for a new start.

That Andropov's brief tenure is proving to have been a turning point seems all the more remarkable when one remembers that he was seriously ill for much of his 15 months. His kidneys collapsed four months into his rule and he had to use a dialysis machine at least twice a week.

In late September 1983 his condition became so grave that he was hospitalized. In October, doctors removed one of his kidneys and from that point on, a high official needed, Andropov was restricted to a specially equipped apartment inside the government hospital at Kuntsevo, always attached to a dialysis machine.

him by phone two weeks later and his voice was firm and cheerful and I thought, well, he was going to recover.

As the end of January 1984, Andropov's condition deteriorated sharply. His first days of February he slipped into a coma, never to emerge. The phone calls stopped. Government came to a standstill. Pavel Laptiev and two other close personal aides moved into the Kuntsevo apartment. Andropov died Feb. 10 at his most recent residence, Yegor K. Ligachev, was making his first speech as a Central Committee secretary.

When the death was announced the next day, it came as a surprise to the vast majority of Soviet citizens. While Andropov's health was deteriorating in the last two months, the propaganda machinery had moved into high gear, creating an illusion that the leader was more active than ever.

The initial shock turned into widespread depression when it was announced that Konstantin U. Chernenko, 71 at the time, had been elected general secretary of the Communist Party, the country's most powerful post. He was not only older than Andropov and obviously in poor health, but he was also part of the Brezhnev "mafia" that had run the country for 18 years, leading to the decline and dependency of the early 1980s.

Was it a return to the Brezhnev era? What was to become of the hopes for national revitalization that Andropov had raised?

Looking back, one can see why Andropov's tenure was a turning point.

First, Andropov pushed Mr. Gorbachev to the fore and placed in the leadership a group of younger men who brought with them the ideas of national revival and reform that had been percolating under the surface during Brezhnev's last years of inactivity. These men had had to wait on the sidelines for far too long while a complacent Brezhnev administration ignored the gathering crisis.

In moving them up, Andropov brought about a true generational change.

The second point was more fundamental and, hence, more important. For more than six decades the Soviet Union has lived in a false paradise. For a long time, the utopian dream of a classless society



SOVIET APPEAL TO WEST — The new Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, right, was received by his Finnish counterpart, Paavo Vayrynen, when he arrived in Helsinki on Monday to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the European security accord. In a statement, he called for a drive to improve East-West relations. Page 2.

Botha Refuses to Meet Separately With Tutu on South African Unrest

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha rejected Monday a request by Bishop Desmond M. Tutu for an urgent meeting on black unrest and said instead that the Nobel Peace Prize winner could join a church group that the South African president is scheduled to see in three weeks.

Mr. Botha's office said the president "has already organized his tight schedule" to include a meeting with an Anglican Church delegation on Aug. 19, led by Archbishop Philip Russell of Cape Town. Archbishop Russell is white and Bishop Tutu, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, is black.

The president's office said Mr. Botha's reply indicated he was not willing to hold an earlier, separate meeting with Bishop Tutu, and that Mr. Botha "obviously doesn't want to dictate to the Anglican Church on who they should include in their delegation."

Bishop Tutu appeared to be angry at the president's response, saying: "I don't play political games, and I would have thought the situation requires statesmanship. I have done all I could about it on my side."

"I don't see how I can go" with the other delegation, he added, because Archbishop Russell had already invited leaders from several other churches to accompany him to that meeting.

"I had hoped that I might have been able to do something; obviously, he thinks differently," Bishop Tutu said when asked if he thought Mr. Botha had missed an opportunity to try to defuse nearly a year of black unrest.

[In Washington, a State Department spokesman expressed disappointment over Mr. Botha's refusal to hold immediate talks with Bishop Tutu, Reuters reported.]

Bishop Tutu took a political risk in making the request to see the South African president. The Associated Press reported. Many black leaders have opposed negotiation with the white rulers until they demonstrate a commitment to begin dismantling apartheid.

Bishop Tutu said last week he was willing to meet Mr. Botha to discuss ways to end the political violence in the country's black townships and the state of emergency invoked July 13.

Responding Friday, Mr. Botha said he would negotiate with anyone who opposed violence and he invited Bishop Tutu to call his office to make an appointment.

Government sources told United Press International, however, that the president was more likely to agree to a meeting with a church delegation because a direct meeting with the bishop could carry strong political implications.

Bishop Tutu and Mr. Botha have been sharply critical of each other since their last meeting broke down in 1980.

Mr. Botha has come under fire at home for his handling of the crisis.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Bishop Desmond M. Tutu

Gorbachev Says Soviet Will Halt Nuclear Testing For Five Months

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, announced Monday a five-month unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests beginning on Aug. 6, the 40th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

At the same time, he asked that the United States also refrain from tests during that period. In Washington, a senior U.S. official said that the administration would reject the Soviet proposal.

The Soviet Union has proposed such a test ban in the past and also has mentioned the Hiroshima anniversary as a possible starting date.

The announcement, carried by Tass, the Soviet news agency, was released shortly after President Ronald Reagan issued an invitation to the Soviet Union to send a team of observers to witness nuclear tests at the U.S. test site in Nevada.

Although Mr. Gorbachev put a time limit on the moratorium, he said that the ban "will remain in effect ... as long as the United States, for its part, refrains from conducting nuclear explosions."

Mr. Gorbachev called the arms race an "immense threat to the future of the entire world civilization" and called his announcement a "step toward forging a fuller agreement on nuclear disarmament."

"Striving to facilitate the termination of the dangerous competition in building up nuclear arsenals and wishing to set a good example, the Soviet Union has decided to stop unilaterally any nuclear explosions starting from Aug. 6 this year," he said.

His announcement Monday appeared to have been timed to coincide with the opening of meetings in Helsinki to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the 1975 Helsinki accords on European security, cooperation and human rights.

The senior U.S. official, who spoke on the condition that he was not identified, said that Mr. Gorbachev notified Mr. Reagan on Sunday.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Soviet Naval Challenge To U.S. Grows in Pacific

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — On the shallow sea bottom of the Tsushima Strait between the home islands of Hokkaido and Honshu, Japanese intelligence experts have identified the crawling tracks of Soviet miniature submarines. The tracks are mine signs that Soviet special forces are conducting contingency plans for amphibious landings to seize control of that key waterway in time of crisis.

Similar tracks have been detected in the Soys, or La Perouse, Strait to the north and the Korea Strait to the south. These passages are strategically critical because it is through them that the Vladivostok-based Soviet Pacific fleet must sail to pass Japan and reach the open Pacific.

The crawler marks, similar to those found in Swedish and Norwegian fjords, dramatize a Soviet buildup in northeast Asia that has altered military realities in the area.

In the view of many U.S. military commanders and civilian specialists in the region, Soviet forces, while ostensibly defensive, are poised to intimidate Japan and China and are increasingly capable of challenging the U.S. Navy throughout the Pacific.

Over the last decade, the Joint Chiefs of Staff concluded earlier this year, Soviet activity has created an "unfavorable balance" of forces in the region that "continues to deteriorate."

Admiral Sylvester R. Foley, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, said in an interview at Pearl Harbor that the Russians posed a threat not only in the northern Pacific but along the entire Pacific rim and into the South Pacific and Indian Oceans. He linked the threat to new naval and air bases at Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Vietnam.

The U.S. ambassador to Tokyo, Mike Mansfield, said: "What you are seeing here is a threat that has been generally lost in the shuffle because of Washington's concentration on Europe."

The result, according to Peter Polonsky of the Australian National University, is that "the Pacific region is destined to become the main focus of superpower rivalry."

Masahiko Nishihara of Japan's National Defense Academy said that as the Russians eyed opportunities to convert their military muscle into political advantage in the Philippines or Indonesia, for example, the region must face the risk of another "hot" war for decades to come.

For the present, the security situation in the region is believed to remain generally favorable to the United States and its allies, Mr. Nishihara said.

It was the Chinese-Soviet political split and border clashes of the 1960s that triggered the Soviet military expansion in the region.

Moscow accelerated its buildup when the United States and China began drawing together in 1970 and redoubled the effort after the U.S. defeat in Vietnam in 1975. The defeat was broadly seen as pre-empting a wholesale U.S. withdrawal from Asia.

Spurred by these events, Moscow's ground forces along the Soviet-Chinese border tripled in size to about 450,000 men in 52 divisions, including two airborne divisions deployed in Mongolia, less than 400 miles (600 kilometers) from Beijing.



Forty percent of the Soviet Union's intercontinental missiles, land- and submarine-based, are positioned in the Far East, along with more than 30 percent of Soviet military forces.

At the same time, the continuing economic difficulties of the largest debtors — Brazil, Mexico and Argentina — have kept alive the search for new approaches that could reduce the vast outflow of resources from the region.

Mr. Garcia said his government intended to repay its foreign debt "because we are honest and assumed a responsibility to do so." But he pointed out that Peru's entire anticipated export earnings of \$3.1 billion in 1985 would not cover the interest and principal payments of \$3.7 billion due this year.

Peru has not made any payments on its commercial debt principal for more than a year and is \$475 million in arrears on interest payments, \$170 million of it owed to U.S. banks.

Mr. Garcia warned Sunday that the country faced "a period of difficulty and austerity," and pledged that "a tough economic program" would be adopted. But, while negotiations are under way with its creditors, Peru will limit its payments to the equivalent of 10 percent of its exports, he said.

The inauguration ceremonies were marked by extreme security measures after a wave of bombings by leftists designed to disrupt the first transfer of power from one freely elected Peruvian president to another since 1912.

In his speech, Mr. Garcia proposed the formation of a peace commission to seek ways to end the five-year guerrilla war, and held out the possibility of pardons for those "who return to democracy."

Mr. Garcia also gave special emphasis to intensifying the fight against narcotics traffickers who supply much of the coca paste that is transformed into cocaine in neighboring Colombia and then smuggled into the United States.

Mr. Garcia urged Latin American countries to curb arms spending and said Peru would not buy all of the 26 Mirage fighters it ordered from France in 1982. He said his government would seek closer identification with the Nonaligned Movement.

U.S. Foresees No Revolution Soon

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A State Department study has concluded that the situation in South Africa has entered "a new stage" and that the unrest there is much more widespread than in the past. But it says the unrest does not represent a fundamental threat to the South African government or the white-dominated society.

A high White House official familiar with intelligence reports said: "It is not a revolutionary or a pre-revolutionary situation, but we are looking to Pretoria to show restraint and lift the state of emergency."

Officials said a number of intelligence studies were being conducted as part of a continuing review of the situation in South Africa. This review includes a study of whether President Ronald Reagan should go along with congressionally mandated economic sanctions against South Africa.

But White House, State Department and intelligence officials who were interviewed emphasized that there was nothing in the intelligence reports that would cause policymakers to make basic changes in their long-standing policy of "constructive engagement." By this policy the administration has sought to change South Africa's system of racial discrimination by working with the government rather than by threatening it or taking punitive actions.

A wide range of administration officials involved in policy on South Africa see the disorders there as part of a cycle of violence, pressure for change and repression, with the cycle getting a little worse each time. They expressed the view that unless progress was made toward sharing power with the black majority, the cycle would eventually lead to an explosion, but they did not assert that a crisis was near.

"There is no sense that this could get out of hand in a life-threatening way for the government," said an official familiar with the State Department report, "which was prepared last week." "It could have adverse short-term economic effects — boycotts and no-shows for work. But it is not going to stop foreign investments. People who want to get out of hand in a life-threatening way for the government," said an official familiar with the State Department report, "which was prepared last week." "It could have adverse short-term economic effects — boycotts and no-shows for work. But it is not going to stop foreign investments. People who want to

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New Leader Is Sworn In By Uganda

United Press International

KAMPALA, Uganda — Lieutenant General Tito Okello, the commander of Uganda's armed forces, was sworn in Monday as president of a new military government, two days after rebel troops toppled the civilian government of President Milton Obote.

General Okello, 71, promised elections and a return to civilian government within a year.

The new president is no relation to Brigadier Basilio Okello, who was identified by Radio Uganda as "our leader" after his rebel troops staged the coup Saturday.

Both Okellos are members of the Acholi tribe of northern Uganda. [Brigadier Okello joined the new president at the swearing-in ceremony. The Associated Press reported from Kampala.]

Order was returning Monday to Kampala, where soldiers had gone on a two-day looting rampage.

Military sources said 115 North Korean Army and police instructors who had been working for the Obote government have been placed under guard.

Radio Uganda said that General Okello, once a close friend of Mr. Obote, would act as head of state and chairman of the Military Council until elections were held.

The radio said General Okello would appoint an executive prime minister, who in turn would appoint a cabinet.

The new military rulers have suspended Uganda's constitution, dismissed the cabinet, dissolved Parliament, banned foreign-currency transactions and closed borders.

Military officials said all former Obote cabinet ministers who surrendered have been released, except for the former security chief, Cpt. Rukwasisi.

Permanent secretaries who headed ministries under Mr. Obote have been promised amnesty if they return to their jobs, officials said.

The Kenyan government has confirmed to diplomats in Nairobi that Mr. Obote has been granted refuge in Kenya.

Diplomats believe the deposed president is staying under guard at President Daniel Arap Moi's farm in a town northwest of Nairobi. Western diplomats said hundreds of refugees, including at least 16 Britons, had fled to Kenya.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Major British banks announced a cut in their base lending rates to 11.5 percent from 12 percent. Page 9.

■ The Reagan administration cut back its prediction of growth of the U.S. gross national product for 1985. Page 9.

TOMORROW

More rape victims in the United States are suing those who they maintain contributed to the crime through negligence.

Shevardnadze, in Helsinki, Calls for Better Ties With West

By Mark Wood

HELSINKI — Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union, on his first trip abroad since taking office this month, urged the West on Monday to join in a drive for a radical improvement in East-West relations.

In a statement issued after his arrival for the commemoration of the 1975 Helsinki Accords on European Security and Cooperation, Mr. Shevardnadze praised the agreements and said they should be protected.

"We are convinced," he said, "that the current tense situation in the world calls for joint efforts aimed at radically improving the political climate in Europe and in international relations as a whole."

In separate remarks, he said that when he holds his first meeting with the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, on Wednesday, "we will have to obtain peace." The two are to prepare the agenda for a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in November, Mr. Shultz left Washington for Helsinki on Monday.

The Soviet minister's comments appeared to indicate that Moscow

would take a conciliatory line at the three-day meeting of foreign ministers from the 35 states that signed the accords 10 years ago. The meeting was scheduled to start Tuesday.

Praising the spirit of détente, which the West regards as having died with the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979, Mr. Shevardnadze said the potential of the Helsinki accord should be used to improve East-West ties.

The United States has said it plans to use this week's gathering to assail the Soviet Union for what it sees as Moscow's failure to abide by the human rights commitments of the Helsinki agreements.

Besides the meeting with Mr. Shultz, Mr. Shevardnadze, 57, is also scheduled to have separate talks with his counterparts from the major West European states.

In his statement, Mr. Shevardnadze said that the Soviet Union valued the opportunity for such contacts offered by the Helsinki gathering.

Praising the 1975 accords, he said that Moscow had demonstrated its deep commitment to them and viewed them as a good foundation for improving East-West cooperation.

"That is why we believe that this foundation should be protected and its erosion prevented," he said. Mr. Shevardnadze appeared not to understand English, and in his brief comments to reporters spoke only Russian.

Moscow Press Attacks West

The Soviet press issued a broad attack on the West on Monday to counter the criticism that the Soviet Union is expected to face in Helsinki.

Pravda, the Communist Party daily, charged that the West had violated the Helsinki accords while the Soviet Union had remained faithful to them.

"The cheap and hypocritical rumpus, raised time and again in the United States and some Western European countries over their alleged concern for nonobservance of the Final Act, only belies the intentions of the architects of such campaigns," Pravda said.

"All they want," Pravda said, "is to use the Helsinki Accords as a pretext for interference in the internal affairs of countries whose political system they want to undermine."



Wine believed to be contaminated with a toxic sweetener was removed Monday from the shelves of a Vienna market.

Strict Law On Wines Promised In Austria

Reuters

VIENNA — Chancellor Fred Sinowatz pledged Monday that a strict new wine law would be passed before the autumn grape harvest to prevent a repeat of Austria's wine scandal.

Mr. Sinowatz, speaking after a meeting of top officials, also declared his confidence in Agriculture Minister Günther Haiden despite opposition calls for his resignation.

Five million liters (1.3 million gallons) of Austrian wine have been seized and exports have been stopped after revelations that some wines were sweetened with diethylene glycol, a chemical used in antifreeze.

Health officials have warned of the danger of kidney and brain damage, and the scandal has undermined Austria's image abroad, especially in West Germany.

Sixteen persons, vintners and chemists have been arrested in the tainting, which is believed to have started more than five years ago.

Mr. Sinowatz said that the government would call a special session of the assembly at the end of August or the beginning of September to pass what he called "the strictest wine law in Europe."

Government sources have said the law will oblige wine makers to include full details of a wine's source and its contents on the label and will outlaw the use of sweeteners.

A public prosecutor investigating the cases of those arrested said in a television interview that other substances had also been found in wine, added to enhance the sweetness, and that this could give an even more serious scandal.

Discovery in Japan

Japanese officials have reported the discovery of three more brands of Austrian white wine containing diethylene glycol, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

Food officials said two of the three contaminated wines had been found in Tokyo and the other in the western city of Osaka. Two other brands, one each from Austria and West Germany, had already been found to be contaminated.

Gunmen Kill Spain Expert On Terror

The Associated Press

MADRID — Gunmen believed to be Basque separatists killed one of Spain's top anti-terrorist experts Monday in central Madrid, a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

Major José Maza, a Defense Ministry spokesman, said Vice Admiral Fausto Escrigas Estrada, 60, director-general of defense policy, died of bullet wounds.

The admiral's driver, Francisco Marañón García, 57, was wounded and listed in critical condition. The police said more than 30 bullets were fired into the car.

Major Maza said the admiral was on his way to work at the Defense Ministry when a car cut in front of his vehicle and blocked the street. According to his account, a gunman got out of the car and opened fire.

The police said the attack appeared to be an action by ETA, the group is seeking independence for three Basque-speaking northern provinces of Spain. ETA is the Basque-language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty.

Witnesses told the police that two persons took part in the shooting, the gunman and his driver.

Police officers found spent cartridges of a 9mm Parabellum pistol, a weapon commonly used by ETA, at the site. Later, the car was found double-parked on a residential street about 10 blocks away.

Police blocked off the street, cleared out residents and detonated a bag in the car containing nearly seven pounds (about three kilograms) of plastic explosives, timed to go off within a short while.

Admiral Escrigas Estrada was the 24th victim of political violence in Spain this year, police officials said.

ETA has claimed responsibility for 23 deaths this year, including an ambush that killed a colonel and his driver June 12, the day of the signing of a treaty admitting Spain to the European Community.

After that killing, police found the assassin's car parked in an underground garage, where it exploded shortly after bomb experts began examining it. A policeman was killed and another seriously injured in the explosion.

Since 1968, ETA has claimed responsibility for the deaths of more than 530 police and military officials.

The highest ranking victim of an ETA attack was Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, whose car was blown up Dec. 20, 1973.

Admiral Carrero Blanco, one of the closest aides of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, was scheduled to take over power after the dictator's death.

Gorbachev Sets Testing Halt; U.S. Invites Soviet Observers

(Continued from Page 1)

day that the Soviet Union would stop nuclear testing from Aug. 6 until Jan. 1 and had asked the president to make a similar decision.

The official said that Mr. Reagan made his own proposal in a letter that was delivered Monday to Mr. Gorbachev. He said that the timing of Mr. Reagan's letter was coincidental and had nothing to do with Mr. Gorbachev's message.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

Reagan's Proposal

David Hoffman of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington.

Mr. Reagan invited the Soviet Union on Tuesday to send a team of experts to observe and measure a U.S. nuclear explosion at the Nevada test site.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that the Mr. Reagan's invitation "clearly demonstrates the U.S. intention to go the extra mile" in arms negotiations.

The invitation appeared to represent a modification of a proposal by Mr. Reagan in September that both countries permit on-site inspections of nuclear tests.

Mr. Speakes said that the invita-

tion was "unilateral" and "unconditional."

He noted that Mr. Reagan had suggested the exchange of experts in his address to the United Nations on Sept. 24.

"The president views this proposal as a means to increase confidence in verifiable limits on underground testing," Mr. Speakes said. To date, the Soviet Union has refused to agree to this practical and fair-minded approach.

"As a demonstration of our seriousness," he added, "the president has extended to the Soviet leadership our invitation for a Soviet team to observe and to measure a nuclear test at our Nevada test site. This offer, which is unconditional, is a unilateral step which clearly demonstrates the U.S. intention to go the extra mile."

"The Soviet experts are invited to bring any instrumentation devices that the Soviet Union deems necessary to measure the yield of this test. This U.S. initiative demonstrates our commitment to achieving verifiable limitations in nuclear testing."

Mr. Speakes said he did not know when the next nuclear test would be conducted.



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5 in French Circus Are Killed

The Associated Press

CHAMBERY, France — Five members of a French circus were electrocuted Sunday when a pole of the tent they were erecting touched a power line, the police said. They said the victims of the accident in the Alpine village of Lamy included the manager of the Paris Circus.

Israel Strikes Death Penalty

The Israeli cabinet, under public pressure to execute Arabs who murder Jews, set up a committee on Monday to study the possibility of broadening the use of capital punishment, The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

The committee was created amid tension over the slayings last week of two Jewish teachers from the northern Israeli town of Afula.

Three Palestinian teen-agers from the Israeli-occupied West Bank have been arrested in the case.

Communications Minister Amnon Rubenstein said after a five-hour cabinet meeting that the committee would study possible changes in the use of capital punishment for terrorism and premeditated murder.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Bild Says Film Shows a Fit Sakharov

BONN (Reuters) — The West German newspaper Bild said Monday that it had obtained a recent film of Andrei D. Sakharov leaving a clinic in Gorki, the city where he is under internal exile, and being reunited with his wife, Yelena G. Bonner.

Bild said the 10-minute color film showed the dissident, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, in good health and apparently alert. In a film obtained by the newspaper last month, Mr. Sakharov's doctor presents a report saying the physicist, who is 64, was being treated at the clinic for heart problems and symptoms of Parkinson's disease.

Bild said Mr. Sakharov, who was exiled to Gorki in 1980, was admitted to the Zemashko hospital there in mid-April of this year, apparently after starting a hunger strike. Two scenes from the latest film indicated he was released July 11, the newspaper said. It did not say how it obtained the film.

Bonn Said to Expel 4 Libyan Envoys

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany has expelled four Libyan diplomats on suspicion of conspiring to murder exiles opposed to the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, the weekly news magazine Der Spiegel said Monday.

The West German Foreign Ministry and Libya's diplomatic representatives in Bonn declined to comment on the report, which said the four diplomats left at the end of last week. "Security agents in Bonn accused them of planning criminal activities in order to eliminate opponents of the Qadhafi regime living in West Germany," Der Spiegel said.

The report followed a security alert 10 days ago around the Libyan People's Bureau, as the embassy is called, and a police hunt in West Berlin for a possible assassination squad. The hunt was called off last week.

India Asks U.S. to Curb Sikh Training

NEW DELHI (UPI) — The Indian government asked the United States on Monday to close paramilitary training camps run by private citizens such as one in Alabama where several Sikh militants received training in the use of arms and explosives.

The foreign minister, Khurshed Alam Khan, told the lower house of Parliament that the United States should fight terrorism either by closing the schools or amending its laws to prohibit such training.

"We value our relations with all countries, but we cannot compromise" when it comes to terrorism, he said. He said it would be "unfortunate if the United States took an extreme legalistic view on the issue by allowing such terrorist training camps to operate freely."

Hudson Wants to Change Hospitals

PARIS (UPI) — Rock Hudson has asked to be transferred to a French military hospital for treatment for acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, the actor's publicist, Yanou Collart, said Monday.

Another source, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Hudson, 59, who is in a special isolation unit at the American Hospital here but has not been treated for AIDS, asked to be transferred to the military hospital because he had met a French military doctor and had confidence in him.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the French Defense Ministry agreed last week to accept Mr. Hudson's request if his condition warranted it.

Soviet Central Asia Hit by Earthquake

MOSCOW (Reuters) — An earthquake struck Soviet Central Asia on Monday, felling communications and power lines and causing widespread damage to buildings in the city of Dushanbe, according to the government newspaper, Izvestia.

No figures for casualties were given. The state-run media normally specify no human losses when minor earth tremors occur.

Dushanbe, a city of 530,000, is the capital of the Soviet Union's republic of Tadzhikistan. Izvestia said the earthquake registered six to seven points on the 10-point Soviet scale for measuring the intensity of earth tremors.

For the Record

Iran's Council of Guardians has approved three candidates for the presidential elections on August 16, the official Iranian news agency reported Monday. They are President Ali Khamenei, seeking a second term, former Economy Minister Habibollah Asgari-Owadi and Mahmood Mostafavi Kashani, a Moslem mullah.

At least 400,000 people were stranded as rivers flooded six districts in northern Bangladesh after rains, officials said Monday.

A van parked near the law courts in Belfast exploded early Monday while the police were evacuating the area. Buildings were damaged and one officer was injured by glass, officers said.

A Sicilian police inspector active against the Mafia, Giuseppe Montana, 35, was slain Monday by two gunmen.

The British government urged the British Broadcasting Corp. on Monday not to show an interview with Martin McGuinness, reportedly a key leader of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

U.S. Expects No Revolution In Current Pretoria Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

invest always find a way to do it." The study, which was prepared by the department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research, predicted that the South African government would harden its policies internally and externally.

"The riots will stop even the glacial pace of internal reform," an official said.

According to administration officials, the study asserts that the bulk of the South African protesters are teen-agers who are not led or controlled by the outlawed African National Congress, the oldest and most influential organization seeking black majority rule.

The study calls special attention to what it says is a generational factor, noting that the protesters are generally younger than those who opposed the government in earlier crises, such as that in the township of Sharpeville in March 1960 and in Soweto township in June 1976.

"The leaders of the ANC couldn't shut this off even if they wanted to," the official said. Officials said that the report noted that even though the disorders had wide backing among blacks, the protesters had neither arms nor access to arms.

The State Department report also observes that the South African government is now arresting what exists of a moderate leadership group. Administration officials consider this a serious mistake, because these leaders might be the only ones who could help control the situation.

Ex-Gestapo Man Cleared In 1942 Murder of Jews

Reuters

HAMBURG — A former member of the Gestapo, Harri Schulz, 70, was cleared Monday of charges of murdering three Polish Jews among 5,000 transported from the town of Zawiarski in 1942 to the death camp at Auschwitz.

The Hamburg court acquitted him, after a 17-month trial, on the ground that during 11 months of protest against apartheid, South Africa's system of racial segregation, the western region of Cape Province not covered by the emergency decree.

(AP, UPI)

Botha Rejects Tutu Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

home and abroad for using force to crush unrest rather than opening a dialogue with blacks.

Meanwhile, police reported that an army foot patrol shot dead a black man as he drove a car at the soldiers "at high speed" in a dash overnight in New Brighton township in the eastern Cape Province.

Police said the clash, which resulted in the third black death in two days, was one of several "isolated incidents of unrest" that took place overnight as South Africa entered its ninth day of a state of emergency. The white-minority government imposed emergency rule in 36 cities and townships.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said the number of activists detained under emergency powers rose to 1,205, up from 1,185 Sunday. The number of daily detentions has declined after averaging more than 200 a day over the first three days of the emergency proclamation.

Cases of stone throwing and arson were reported in the western region of Cape Province, near Cape Town, and "on occasion the police were forced to fire tear smoke and rubber bullets to disperse the mobs," the report said. There were no injuries or arrests.

The area has stayed relatively calm during 11 months of protest against apartheid, South Africa's system of racial segregation. The western region of Cape Province not covered by the emergency decree.

U.S. Employers Taking a Harder Line on Smoking

By Sarah Oates
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With demands increasing for a smoke-free workplace, U.S. companies are devising policies that range from installing smoke-filtering machines to banning smoking altogether.

Robert Rosner, a partner in a consulting firm that has set up smoking policies for several large companies, estimates that more than half the companies in the country now have some type of policy. He predicts that half of American companies will have banned smoking in five years, mainly in order to save money.

The consulting firm's largest customer to date, Pacific Northwest Bell, has announced that its 15,000 employees will not be able to smoke at work after Oct. 15.

Pacific Northwest decided on the smoking ban after agonizing for two and a half years over employee complaints about smokers, the cost of installing smoking lounges and the expense of the employees who smoke.

The bottom line is that Pacific Northwest Bell decided it would be better to invest in helping people to quit rather than investing in setting up places for people to smoke," he said.

The Federal National Mortgage Association in Washington has limited smoking by its 1,000 employees to certain areas in the workplace, has put smoke-filtering machines on the desks of smokers and has removed the ashtrays from the conference rooms.

The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees reports that more and more nonsmokers are calling to inquire about their rights. "Smokers are getting very defensive, and nonsmokers are getting more militant," said the union's director of research, Linda Lamphorn.

When it is working with companies, Mr. Rosner's consulting firm

cites a report written by William Weiss, one of the partners, which contends that smokers increase a company's costs by up to \$4,600 per employee annually, counting the expenses of health and life insurance, absenteeism, cleaning and maintenance, and work time wasted by smoking.

The tobacco industry disputes

the findings and has commissioned reports of its own that say smokers are not less productive on the job. Nevertheless, a study commissioned by the Tobacco Institute, a group supported by the industry, found that more than 30 percent of large corporations had adopted some type of smoking policy.

The survey, by the Human Resource Policy Corp., is based on responses to an eight-page questionnaire sent to the 1,000 largest service and industrial companies on Fortune magazine's list as well as the 100 companies reported as the fastest growing businesses in the country by Inc. magazine.

Of the 445 companies that responded, 32 percent had smoking policies that limited smoking on the job in some way, and 24 percent had considered but rejected a smoking policy. The report found that 3 percent banned smoking in work areas and 2.5 percent forbade it anywhere on company premises.

The study also said that 45 percent of the companies had instituted smoking policies for what it termed health and safety reasons, and 16 percent of the companies had been required by law to do so. Another 32.1 percent chose to institute a smoking policy for employee and business considerations.

Mr. Rosner said that some companies consider merely limiting smoking but abandon the plan when it becomes too expensive. One of his clients originally wanted to set up smoking lounges on every floor but eventually instituted a no-smoking policy for employees

when it realized that the cost would be \$60,000 to set up and ventilate each smoking room.

Another company that switched to a no-smoking policy received an extra savings when its custodial service took \$500 off the monthly bill because the office stayed cleaner, according to Mr. Rosner.

The executive director and chief counselor for a group called Action on Smoking and Health, John F. Banzhaf, said that nonsmoking workers who are irritated or made ill by cigarette smoke have been successful in suing for, and getting, a smoke-free area in which to work.

Estimates of the effect of cigarettes, pipes and cigars on people who do not smoke but are exposed to smoke range from 500 to 5,000 additional cases of cancer each year. The highest estimate comes from a study co-written this year by an Environmental Protection Agency epidemiologist.

The Tobacco Institute contends that studies asserting that passive smoking causes cancer are based on "questionable research."

At least eight states and more than 100 municipalities have laws that prohibit smoking in the workplace if any nonsmoker requests a smoke-free environment, according to Action on Smoking and Health.

San Francisco received extensive publicity for its ordinance supporting workers who requested a smoke-free office, put into effect in March 1984. According to Bruce

Tsutsui, the environmental health inspector who is in charge of enforcement, none of the approximately 150 complaints that have been filed have gone to court, and enforcement activity takes about one day out of his workload. "It's going very smoothly," he said.

Pressures mounting against smoking have even reached the home of smokers. Four of the 100 municipalities surveyed in the Tobacco Institute study reported that they did not have smokers at all.

However, 63 percent of the supervisors surveyed by Response Analysis Corp. in Princeton, New Jersey, in another study commissioned by the institute said they made no attempt to refrain from smoking people simply because they smoked.

"An employer is going to deny himself a third of the available population," said Anne Braverman, assistant to the president of the institute. "I think it's a form of discrimination or selective employment."

clearing away the remaining barricades and debris after the protests.

Mr. Faisans, 48, was convicted in Guadeloupe last year and sentenced to three years in jail for slapping with a machete a white French teacher in Guadeloupe who had allegedly kicked and insulted a black student. Born on Guadeloupe, Mr. Faisans was active in the independence movement, and was vacationing on the island at the time, court records show.

He went on a hunger strike in prison on the island, and was transferred to jail in Paris on June 25 because of superior medical facilities, according to court records.

Release of Faisans Ordered

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Faisans's parole, Guadeloupe is a French overseas department. It has little local autonomy.

Outside the courtroom, about 200 demonstrators applauded and began singing when the decision was announced by the judges.

"This is what we asked for," said a man who said he was a member of the Popular Union for the Independence of Guadeloupe, one of the political parties that had banded together for four days of protests in support of Mr. Faisans.

In Pointe-à-Pitre, where the biggest protests were held, police were

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Mickey Mouse Receives China's President

President Li Xiangnan of China pats Mickey Mouse on the nose in Disneyland in Anaheim, California. Later, in a speech to members of the Chinese-American community, Mr. Li said Sunday that Taiwan would retain most of its independence if it were reunited with the mainland under the principle of "one country, two systems." Mr. Li visited California at the end of a 10-day U.S. tour.

U.S. Experts Say Computer Program Used to Tally Votes Is Open to Fraud

By David Burnham
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The computer program that was used to count more than one-third of the votes cast in the U.S. presidential election last year is very vulnerable to manipulation and fraud, according to expert witnesses in court actions challenging local and congressional elections in three states.

The allegations that vote tallies calculated with the widely-used computer system may have been secretly altered have raised concern among election officials and computer experts. That is because of the rapidly increasing use of such systems, the lack of federal or state standards that mandate specific safeguards, and the lack of computer skills among most local voting authorities.

"There is a massive potential for problems," said Gary L. Greenhalgh, director of the International Center on Election Law and Administration, a consulting group in Washington. He said computer-assisted voting systems "centralized the opportunity for fraud."

Mr. Greenhalgh said that while lever-type voting machines could have their counts rigged only by machine, vote-counting by computer was done at one central site in most counties.

With most computer systems, when a vote is cast, holes are punched in a thin cardboard ballot. The computer program then

"reads" the holes in the cards and totals them, presumably counting all votes and counting them only once each.

The vote-counting program that has been challenged in Indiana, Maryland and West Virginia was developed by Computer Election Systems of Berkeley, California.

In Indiana and West Virginia, the company has been accused of helping to rig elections. The computer program has also been challenged in Florida, but experts there have not been permitted to examine the program.

Civil lawsuits in West Virginia and Indiana, which the company and county election officials won in lower courts, are pending before federal appeals courts. In Maryland and Florida, the cases were brought in state courts and are still pending.

John H. Kemp, president of Computer Election Systems, denied in a telephone interview that the company was involved in fraudulent schemes. County officials involved in the cases have also categorically denied participation in fraud.

But Mr. Kemp also said that any computer system could be tampered with. "It is totally economically infeasible to have a fraud-proof system," he said.

Mr. Kemp said that while there were differences in the programs used by various jurisdictions, the company's fraud-prevention con-

trols had remained "essentially unchanged" in recent years.

In 1984, Computer Election Systems provided more than 1,000 county and local jurisdictions with equipment and computer programs that collected and counted 34.5 million of the 93.7 million votes cast for president, along with all votes for other offices and issues in those jurisdictions.

Although it dominates the computer voting market, the company has eight competitors, Mr. Kemp said. According to the Federal Election Commission, about 60 percent of American voters used some kind of computerized election system in 1984. No allegations have been made against the other companies.

Concern about weaknesses in preventing computer fraud led the National Bureau of Standards and the Federal Election Commission separately to recommend adopting a series of safeguards. But state and federal officials acknowledged that the recommendations, made in 1978 and 1981, have not resulted in significant improvements.

In three of the four legal challenges brought against Computer Election Systems, the losing candidates hired separate computer consultants who have said in court affidavits, testimony and interviews that their examination of the company's program showed it had been designed in such a way that vote totals could be altered without leaving any sign of tampering.

The allegations that the Computer Election system was open to manipulation were supported by experienced computer consultants who independently examined material obtained in the pending court cases for The New York Times.

One of the experts was Howard Jay Strauss, the associate director of the Princeton University Computer Center. He said the program used to count votes in Indiana was vulnerable to manipulation.

"Extra votes may be entered in the form of bogus ballots on punched cards, or vote totals may be altered through the use of control cards," Mr. Strauss said. "Either of these assaults on the system could be performed successfully by a computer novice."

Mr. Strauss added that someone with a "fair amount of computer knowledge" could turn off the portion of the program designed to document any changes made in either the program or the votes being counted.

Eric K. Clemmons, an associate professor of decision sciences at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, said that because of the excessive complexity of the program, "a doctored version of the code could be used to modify election results, and it would take weeks of study to determine what had happened."

U.S. Request to Restrict Computer Use Is Refused

The Associated Press

PRINCETON, New Jersey — Officials at a major computer complex under construction here have refused a State Department request to exclude some foreigners from using the \$125-million machine, the center's financial officer said.

Unless there is further action by Congress or President Ronald Reagan, Soviet and Chinese nationals will be permitted to use the federally funded Cyber 205 computer at the John Von Neumann Center for Scientific Computing, when it becomes operational early next year, Allen Sinigaglia said Sunday.

The computers, 100 times faster than current models, will be available to academic and commercial researchers regardless of nationality, Mr. Sinigaglia said.

Officials at each of four centers where the computers would be located have turned down the State Department request pending a ruling by Mr. Reagan or Congress on access to the machines.

"We would be good citizens, of course, and comply with whatever the law is," Mr. Sinigaglia said. The State Department does not

fear what users might get out of the computers since they would contain no restricted information, he said. Rather, the government fears that certain nations might gain an advantage simply by learning to use the powerful machines.

"There's a lot of national security sensitive-type things that can be done with a supercomputer," said Michael Marks, special assistant to Under Secretary of State William Schneider Jr. "We think the Soviets could gain certain insights by using these computers."

Mr. Sinigaglia said use of the new computers would be limited to scientists screened by several committees. Users will be given an access code for a specified time.

The National Science Foundation is funding the four U.S. computers. The machines also will be located at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York; the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana; and at a San Diego-based consortium headed by General Dynamics.

The computer complex is backed by an association of 12 universities, including Princeton and Rutgers universities.

Mandy Lawther, IHT Executive, Dies at Age of 31

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Mandy George Lawther, 31, an advertising executive for the International Herald Tribune, died of respiratory problems Sunday at her home here.

Mrs. Lawther, a native of Bournemouth, England, joined the IHT in the London office in 1979 and moved to Paris in 1981.

She was advertising sales manager of the newspaper's special reports. In this job, where she worked with both advertisers and journalists, she was known for her energy, care and invariable cheerfulness.

Funeral services for Mrs. Lawther, who is survived by her husband, James Lawther, will be held Friday in Bournemouth.

Coordinator of Papal Trips

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II has named the Reverend Roberto Tucci, head of the Vatican Radio, as the chief coordinator of papal visits abroad.

Pentagon Critic in Congress Is Denied Military Aircraft

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Representative John D. Dingell, a Democrat of Michigan who is a harsh critic of the Pentagon, will not get the customary military aircraft for a monthlong overseas trip, aides said.

The Department of Defense lobbying office wrote Mr. Dingell on July 12 that it was rejecting a travel request for members of the Energy and Commerce Committee headed by Mr. Dingell "due to heavy demands for military transportation during the recess period."

But Representative Dennis E. Eckart, Democrat of Ohio, who was scheduled to go on the 27-day trip to Europe, said he had been told that the Pentagon "pulled the plane" because "they weren't happy with the way Mr. Dingell was treating them."

Mr. Dingell, who said it was the first time in his 30 years in Congress that he has seen a committee chairman's travel request denied, said: "This is the first time I have

seen the stars in the heavens in this particular conjunction."

Last year, Mr. Dingell made public that General Dynamics, the nation's largest military contractor, had charged taxpayers for such executive benefits as country club dues and kennel fees for boarding dogs.

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The Budget News Is Bad

The news from France is very bad, said Churchill in June 1940. Is the same true for America's economy today?

The problem is not whether growth in the second quarter, or some such arbitrary period, was 3.1 or only 1.7 percent. Economies frequently have cyclical ups and downs, and weather them — partly automatically but sometimes with the help of moderate discretionary policy changes by the authorities.

The actual problem is far more fundamental. The American economy has been weakening because real interest rates have been high and the dollar far too high. All this is because the borrowing needs of business and government combined far outrun the savings of the public. When that happens, one of three things results:

- The Federal Reserve can print money to enable the commercial banks to absorb the part of the government deficit that exceeds America's savings — a hopelessly inflationary course that the Fed is not taking.
- Or competition for scarce savings can force interest rates up so high as to choke off corporate investment and consumer borrowing. The budget deficit can then be financed from genuine American savings, but at the cost of a recession. The budget crowds out more productive borrowing.
- But since America does not live in a closed economy, the path to disaster is slightly different. As interest rates rise, funds are attracted from abroad, bloating the dollar against other currencies and making American producers uncompetitive. So exports weaken and imports swell. The process compresses profits and scraps jobs in the industries exposed to foreign competition and in all the industries allied to them. It is because the budget deficit crowds foreign funds in that American jobs are at stake and passions for protection run high.

President Reagan's role to date in the battle to reduce the budget deficit is unconvincing. He started by reducing taxes, believing either that Congress would then have to reduce social expenditure or that lower taxes would work a supply-side miracle; but both beliefs were naive. His subsequent action has been inadequate, partly through bad judgment and partly through bad luck. Bad judgment made him too inflexible for too long on the near-term levels of military spending, Social Security benefits and taxes; and he distracted attention from the immediate acute budget problem by proposing fundamental reforms of the tax system. Bad luck intervened when the Beirut hostages distracted attention from the budget (lives are more important than jobs); and there was then the personal surgery that occasioned sympathy and further distraction.

There is crying need for political leadership to knock sense into Washington's warring factions. Public opinion on its own will certainly not do this; we are not yet at the stage where the populace, as envisaged by Lewis Carroll, demands less bread and more taxes. When France fell 45 years ago, there was de Gaulle to rally strength from chaos. The American economy will fare ill without stronger leadership now.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

A Short List of Culprits

The budget deficit has become a menace to the financial stability of America and most of the world. It happened over the past four years gradually, steadily and with plenty of advance warning. The signs of danger are clear. Yet every past attempt to reduce that deficit has fallen into political deadlock. Who is to blame? The answer is, many people, but a handful bear prime responsibility.

First of course is the president. He was the chief advocate of the great tax cut of 1981 — reckless legislation that Congress went along with and that has left the government far short of the revenue to pay for even the spending that the president himself supports. Mr. Reagan has abandoned any serious attempt to cut the budget further, but has also continued his adamant opposition to any tax increase. How does he deal with the implications of a continuing deficit of \$200 billion a year? He doesn't. He blames Congress.

But Mr. Reagan is not alone on the list. Donald T. Regan also has earned a place. As secretary of the Treasury in the administration's first term he had a primary responsibility for the ruinous 1981 tax cut. As White House chief of staff in the second term he has gathered the lines of power into his own hands and helped cut off the inconveniently independent views that the president used to get from the Council of Economic Advisors and the Office of Management and Budget. As long as President Reagan is against taxes, he is unlikely to hear any doubts or suggestions to the contrary from his chief of staff.

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger also bears much of the blame. His unbridled pursuit of more defense money, well beyond any justifiable claims of the defense

buildup, derailed countless attempts at compromise and cooperation in reducing the deficit. The Democrats have their own sins to answer for, but it is very difficult for them to give ground on social programs when Mr. Weinberger successfully demands more for the Defense Department than it is able to spend. If the deficit results in the financial consequences now widely predicted, this administration in general and Secretary Weinberger in particular will be remembered as having left the national security weaker than they found it, despite those immense procurement contracts.

As for the House Democrats, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Majority Leader James C. Wright and William H. Gray 3d, chairman of the Budget Committee, have all made substantial contributions to the impasse with, most recently, their insistence on the full cost of living increases for Social Security benefits. Like the military forces, so Social Security can only be damaged by the cumulative effects of uncontrolled deficits. Under the guidance of Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Gray, the Democrats' plans this season for reducing the deficit have contained too much fluff and padding to deserve to be taken wholly seriously.

A group of Republican senators has now made a sensible proposal that could reduce the deficit by half over the next three years. It is the last chance for progress this summer, and very probably the last chance in the Reagan presidency. The chief impediments to success are the attitudes and habits of those listed above. If inertia and the deficit win again, the threat to the American economy will keep rising. No one needs to be in any doubt about what's happening, or who's responsible.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Scientific Data Need Air

Many scientists are reluctant or unwilling to share the raw data on which their published articles are based, notes a committee of America's National Academy of Sciences. It recommends that sharing of data should be a "regular practice." The advice leans in the right direction. Sharing of data by researchers is a necessity, not merely a desirable goal.

Scientists are entitled to keep information to themselves until they publish their principal findings. But unless raw data are then made accessible, others may find it impossible to check the claims based thereon. And unverifiable claims do not belong in science.

Scientists are usually generous in sharing special materials or techniques, because everyone profits from the free interchange. But a colleague's request to see raw data can easily be taken as a challenge to diligence or veracity. Desire to protect data from criticism or predatory use often prevails over the scholar's duty.

In a case noted in the Academy's report, a researcher maintained that each execution in America prevented seven to eight murders, a claim cited by the Justice Department in asking the Supreme Court to restore the death penalty. Raw data were not immediately made available to other researchers; when they were, criticisms of the research were corroborated.

Experiments are easier to replicate in physics or biology than in social science, but that does not imply a lesser duty to make raw data available on request. Access to data is the only way to establish that it has been fully and fairly reported. Some data are acquired subject to confidentiality, trade secrets or military security, but most science is a process of free and open inquiry, intentionally kept free of such entanglements. A scientist who denies legitimate inquiries access to the data frustrates the validation process of science.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FROM OUR JULY 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Why So Few British Babies?
LONDON — The falling birthrate was discussed at the British Medical Association Conference [on July 29]. "Tennyson's 'torment of babies,'" said Dr. J.W. Ballantyne, who opened the discussion, "has been reduced to a mere rivulet." The marriage tie is being attacked, and popular novelists find much of their popularity resting on the presentation of conjugal unions in which disunion is impending. "Parents argue that children are expensive," Dr. Ballantyne said. "They hardly seem to think of the future. Present-day civilization seems to have no room for the baby. The baby finds no place for itself in the apartment system." Other causes, he said, were late marriages, the higher education of women, the entry of women into economic competition with men, and even possibly athletics.

1935: U.S.-Soviet Protocol Is Tested
MOSCOW — Ambassador William C. Bullitt has been instructed by the State Department to follow the current session here of the seventh congress of the Komintern, with a view to detecting possible violations of the Soviet undertaking, at the time of American recognition of the Moscow government, to refrain from Communist propaganda in the United States. The question of propaganda might be considered to arise in connection with statements such as those made by Herr Pieck, in his report to the congress. Pieck urged the American Communist Party "to fight for the creation of a mass party of workers and peasants." The undertaking by the Soviet government for the cessation of Communist propaganda in the United States was one of the terms of recognition by the latter country in November 1933.

In Diplomacy, Even Lip Service Can Serve

By Flora Lewis

HELSINKI — The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki at a 35-nation summit in 1975, was the high point of détente, which soon began collapsing. That helps explain why expectations and disappointments were too great.

It was a compromise. Neither side gave away anything it actually had; neither gained substance. It was not a treaty but a set of principles, negotiated by consensus. Every delegation had a veto, including Malta, which used it too much.

Inevitably there was cynicism. Still, the world has been the better for the accord and the added scope they give diplomacy in a time of tension.

Those who say the Russians came out ahead focus too narrowly on Moscow's long efforts to unify World War II border changes. When it became obvious that partition of Germany made a peace treaty impossible, the Russians began to press for a European conference. Finally, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger decided there was nothing much to lose in more words. He considered the conference a minor sweetener for the Russians in his plan to involve them in a network of obligations. The condition was parallel progress in the Vienna negotiations to reduce conventional forces on Europe's central front.

The European allies were not pleased, feeling that the United States had traded their interests too lightly in its search for a big power deal — a Soviet-American "condominium" was the early, angry French charge. Since he did not take the Helsinki process all that seriously, Mr. Kissinger agreed to let the Europeans lead the talks. U.S. policy was to keep a "low profile."

The Europeans hit on the idea that in exchange

for the political and security legitimization that the Soviet Union sought, there should be a large section on human rights. The link to Vienna was allowed to slip, and ultimately to snap. Those talks have marked time ever since.

But the ratification of borders was not absolute. It pledged only that they could not be changed by force, leaving open, at West German

The Helsinki Final Act cannot be held as a watershed, but neither was it a trap.

insistence, the possibility of negotiated change someday. That was hardly a Western concession. As time proved, neither was Soviet endorsement of human rights more than lip service. But it gave as much international legitimacy to Western concerns on this score as it did to the Soviet-drawn map — and more, since these issues had traditionally been considered exclusively domestic affairs. The Russians might not heed Western arguments, but they could no longer say they had not accepted the Western right to make them.

The big losers were dissidents who seized on the promises and tried to call their own governments to account. Out of about 100 Soviet citizens who joined Helsinki watch groups, 79 have been arrested at least once, 49 are still imprisoned and only two were never bothered, accord-

ing to a Frankfurt-based rights organization. This is a devastating record, but it matters that a record is being kept and published. If the world had been paying such close attention to Stalin's days, not to speak of Hitler's, who knows how many lives might have been saved?

As it turned out, the main beneficiaries of Helsinki were the governments of Eastern Europe, especially those trying to wrangle room for national maneuver despite the Soviet embrace. It gave them a place of their own on the diplomatic team and made it easier to pursue their relations with Western Europe. The pain of the East-West division for Europeans was relaxed a bit.

The neutral countries and nonaligned Yugoslavia, threatened with being squeezed to insignificance between the two blocs, also found a new role for themselves in the Helsinki process.

On its 10th anniversary, Helsinki cannot be acclaimed as a watershed, but neither was it a trap. Successor conferences were among the few places where Soviet-American exchange continued, if only as a shouting match, in the years of broken contact. The United States and the Soviet Union are using the current meetings to prepare their November summit.

The real importance of Helsinki is not for the superpowers but for all the others who live in the shadow of giants, whether by force or by choice, as in the West. And perhaps it was useful to make clear that there is not going to be a sudden breakthrough to a free and peaceful world. Neither is breakdown inevitable. Demanding too much of diplomacy is counterproductive. Helsinki is much better than nothing.

The New York Times.

The Mysterious Near East Could Be Less Mysterious

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Not the least of the rewards of this business is that you do meet such lively, interesting people. Consider my new pen pal, Leon Perlsweig, whose letterhead associates him with "A Professional Law Corporation" on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles. "One would have to be a jerkhead," he writes, to conclude that Israel's Shiite prisoners

were psychosocialized as victims of the "Stockholm syndrome."

It was not just OK but maybe even funny to make sport of the Shiite faith. "What you don't know you can't hurt," was apparently the rule for many. It was not a general rule, but the exceptions were enough in evidence to confirm that there is a double standard at work, to the

There is a double standard at work, to the detriment of a balanced public perception of the Middle East — and of a balanced U.S. policy.

were "hostages just as the innocent American travelers who have absolutely nothing at all to do with your bastardly Arab friends."

What strikes me as interesting about Mr. Perlsweig is not his disagreement (fair enough) and still less his redundancies with respect to my scrutiny ("defective brain . . . battered brain . . . birdbrain"). It was the nasty impulse, all too common in America's national discourse on the Arab-Israeli issue, to proceed from an arguable defense of Israel and its policies to a gratuitous, indiscriminate attack on "Arabs" — to speak of them collectively, to judge by their egregious excesses of the few.

A positive pro-Israel prejudice is understandable when it is in favor of a secure Jewish state as a moral obligation to a people heavily in civilization's debt, a democracy with shared values, a friend. It is also natural enough for this attachment to translate into a tolerance of one or another Israeli government action or policy that works against proclaimed U.S. interests: the Lebanese invasion, the West Bank settlements, opposition to the Reagan "peace initiative," distrust of the current delicate efforts to build on Camp David's beginnings.

But those are issues that can theoretically be dealt with on merit and on principle. The problem becomes more difficult to deal with when a double standard is introduced — a mindlessly negative, anti-Arab prejudice that would not be tolerated if it were directed at Israelis or at Jews.

It is not so much a matter of a flaw in America's national character. It comes down to a matter of familiarity, of understanding of stereotypes in cartoons, on television, on movie screens and in the written word. Scholars write of Arab "tribalism" and "unsettled nomadic" instincts. The suggestion is that "Arabs" are somehow incapable of statecraft or stable nationhood. They dress funny, carry guns. Anwar Sadat was an exception: Yasser Arafat is the rule.

Easily, Americans accept the Israeli definition of every hostile act against Israel as occupation forces as "terrorism" and of every impediment to the Shaleh or PLO-connected Palestinian as a "terrorist."

Americans excuse an Israeli government for its rejection of U.S. peace proposals, out of sympathy for its domestic political concerns. So Congress shows its approval of billions of dollars of unconditional economic and military aid. Jordan's King Hussein, by contrast, is sent to the back of the bus, despite all his hard efforts to promote the peace process at great personal and political risk, until he meets not only America's but also Israel's requirements at a negotiating partner.

The recent hostage crisis was illustrative. Allyn Conwell, the informal choice of hostesses as their spokesman, was unique among the hijacked plane's passengers for his firsthand familiarity with the Arab world, as a businessman based in Oman. For expressing his understanding of the Shiite side of the argument — as emphatically distinct from the hijackers' acts — Mr. Conwell was pilloried by commentators as prejudiced by where he makes his money.

The newsletter circulated by the American Israeli Public Affairs Committee suggested mildly that Mr. Conwell had "gone native," and cited approvingly his dismissal by columnist George Will as an "energetic collaborator." Consider the likely response to similar charges against an American doing business in Tel Aviv and proclaiming sympathy for Israel.

Others among the passengers who had anything to say about their captors or their treatment, or saw any symmetry between their plight and that of the Shites in an Israeli prison,

detriment of a balanced public perception of the Middle East — and of a balanced U.S. policy.

At the first show of disfavor for this or that Israeli government policy, a cry of "anti-Semitism" goes up, and the insinuation of "anti-Semitism" is not far behind. Never mind that it is quite literally the wrong word; Arabs as well as Jews are "Semites" by ethnic origin and by definition. It is enough to note that for bigotry applied to Arabs there is no comparable rebuke.

Washington Post Writers Group.



It's a jungle in there.

The Bomb Exists, So We Live With It

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — John Hersey, whose report on Hiroshima is recalled by a whole generation, ends his update, "Hiroshima: The Aftermath" (New Yorker, July 15), with laconic reflections on one of the *hibakusha*, or "explosion-affected persons."

Kiyoshi Taniwaka "lead in the papers that the United States and Soviet Union were steadily climbing the steep steps of deterrence," Mr. Hersey writes. "He lived in a snug little house with a radio and two television sets, a washing machine, an electric oven and a refrigerator, and he had a compact Mazda automobile, manufactured in Hiroshima. . . . His memory, like the world's, was getting spotty."

One hesitates to deny a survivor his chosen consolations. But is the world in fact forgetting the horrors of the bomb, as Mr. Hersey's references to the seductions of national armaments and individual comforts suggest? Is it not just as conceivable that people have made a sensible and necessary decision to cope with difficult circumstances — to care for their defenses and, meanwhile, to get on with their lives?

There is a common view that people who are not caught up by a daily sense of the fragility of the nuclear peace and the paramountcy of disarmament — and, it sometimes follows, the madman potential of Ronald Reagan — are victims of a warped, escapist and perhaps militaristic sensibility. "Psychic numbing," the phenomenon is sometimes called. Some people feel this way in flashes, if not in longer spells, and it brings them to a point of emotional quivering and restlessness in political controversy.

I have known some of those flashes, but something else troubles me more regularly. It is not so much the sharp premonition that we are all playing cat-and-mouse on the brink of nuclear devastation as the uneasy feeling that in nuclear matters we do not have adequate control of our destiny. But it is more akin to the feeling I have about the narcotics problem, the budget deficit and other wild beasts that one somehow domesticates and makes part of one's life. How can mature people allow these things to happen?

How can someone who observes the arms buildup and the political tensions not feel that we are playing on the brink of nuclear disaster?

Along with the negatives, there are some positives. Over 40 years, the nuclear powers have shown a readiness to learn both the mechanics and the politics

of restraint in the actual handling of their weapons and their crises. Public opinion, good sense and self-interest have forced them in. That no further bombs have been dropped is no reason to relax, but it would be foolish to deny the instruction that comes from understanding why they have not been.

These days, for instance, there is a new wave of attention in and out of the American government to the procedures and apparatus of nuclear command and control. The onset of more accurate warheads inevitably provoked new consideration of nuclear war-fighting strategies; keener attention then started flowing to the possible "nuclear winter" effects of applying these strategies. You do not have to be sanguine about the eventual results to see that public opinion and internal debate have worked to draw the American and Soviet governments, in their separate ways, into arms control talks.

The 40-year reviews of Hiroshima are themselves instructive. They have focused on the situations — this includes all situations since the two bombs dropped in wartime — when the use of nuclear weapons was considered more or less seriously but was ultimately rejected. In the last analysis, if not always the first, governments have been responsible. In the consensus view — which, granted, may or may not finally be guiding — the single accepted function of nuclear weapons remains deterrence.

Now, in asking why the nuclear peace has held, can Hiroshima itself be ignored. The great purpose of dropping the bomb was, I believe, to win the war quickly and cheaply, and it accomplished that purpose, producing a Japanese surrender within days and saving the many American lives and the far greater number of Japanese lives that would have been lost in an invasion of the home islands.

But a great effect of dropping the bomb was to demonstrate nuclear power. The demonstration played into the calculations by which the powers have kept their rivalry on the safe side of direct confrontation for 40 years — in every instance except Cuba, by a large margin on the safe side.

This conclusion is rejected by those who feel that the bomb, posing a historically new threat to the life of the planet, was born in sin. But it seems to me the practical essence of living with the bomb.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Israel in No Hurry Now

Regarding "Prospects Are Bleak for Any Real Progress" (July 24):

Dominique Moisi has a point when he argues that prospects for an Arab-Israeli settlement are bleak. But I would add that at this juncture a settlement is not an Israeli priority, given Israel's strategic advantage.

We are entering what could be termed an "Israeli era," in which Israel perceives itself as fairly secure, and thus has no need for compromise. Its borders with Egypt are guaranteed by Camp David; those with Syria by international arrangements; those with Lebanon by a complex network of tacit arrangements.

Yet Israel faces increasing challenges at home and abroad. The future of the occupied territories depends on changing Israeli circumstances and American perceptions.

FADI KHALED AGHA, Ramatuelle, France.

Diplomacy Is a Craft

In response to "Galbraith Urges Political Appointees for Embassies" (July 15):

In urging political appointees for major embassies and throughout the State Department, Evan G. Galbraith, former U.S. ambassador to France, pursues his vendetta against the Foreign Service, which he regards as disloyal to president and country — i.e., to Republican conservatism.

Career morale already suffers from the system that selects and trains officials with care, encourages their expertise and promotes them with painful slowness over a lifetime, only to hand over the most challenging jobs to inexperienced beneficiaries of White House patronage.

More successful non-careerists — such as Mr. Galbraith's homonym, former Ambassador to India John Kenneth Galbraith — far from viewing the Foreign Service as a nest of vipers, have always been prompt to

honor those who have helped them to execute the policies of presidents from either party and, without partisan subservience, to defend the interests of the United States.

When Talleyrand praised his subordinates for intelligence and lack of zeal, he was not advocating laziness but condemning eager-beaverism of the sort that led Evan G. Galbraith to shatter so much crockery in France.

Public diplomacy is essential, but it has not lessened the value of the preferred diplomatic instruments of Jules Cambon, a prominent French diplomat of the early years of this century: two honest men speaking in confidence and with absolute trust in each other's discretion. A lifetime of can-do dynamism may bring success in a political appointee's first career, but too often it unfits him for the ticklish business of his second career.

JOHN BOVEY, Retired Foreign Service Officer, Paris.

Always After the Deed

Would-be historian Wayne Kester ("American Topics," July 22) should be told that Robert Todd Lincoln was not at Ford's Theater when his father was shot in 1865. Nor was he present at the assassinations of Presidents Garfield and McKinley.

Abraham Lincoln's eldest son was in the White House, speaking with John Hay, until he was called to the house across the street from Ford's Theater where his father lay dying.

In 1881, now Garfield's secretary of war, Robert Lincoln went to the Washington railroad station to deliver a message, only to find that the president had just been shot there.

In 1901 he was invited to meet McKinley at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. He arrived to find a group gathered around the fallen president, mortally wounded.

MORTON PUNER, St. Tropez, France.

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Soviet in Transition: Andropov's Drive to Revive a Stagnant Society Left a Legacy

(Continued from Page 1)

plan notions that served as part of the vision of the Communist future guiding the elite had seemed attainable. But the old belief that Russia was riding the crest of history had been supplanted by a widespread feeling here during Brezhnev's last years that Communism everywhere was in retreat and the Americans everywhere on the march.

Nothing illuminates so obviously the discrepancy between utopian ideological constraints and reality as does the Communist Party program, which is supposed to be the bible of the Soviet party, and was adopted in 1961.

By the end of the 1970s, the program asserts, the Soviet state and economy would be so advanced that the population would be ensured an abundance of everything.

By the end of 1970s, the program specifies, among other things, there was to be so much food that all workers would be free of charge at factory restaurants; schoolchildren and students would get free clothing and books; all citizens would have rent-free housing; water, gas and heating would be free, as would all transportation; all citizens would have two months of paid vacation a year and, of course, such things as medical care and other vital services would be free.

The program, in short, promised virtual paradise on earth. For the farmers of Kazakhstan who did not read party documents, the promise was summarized by Nikita S. Khrushchev. By 1980, he said, the Soviet Union would "overtake America" in everything — food, wealth, comfort, industrial strength.

By the early 1970s, it had become all too apparent that the program's pledges were fantasy. At the beginning of the 1980s, the gap between rhetoric and reality had become intolerable. Most people knew it, yet the utopian exaggeration continued.

A series of internal and external problems produced a crisis in Soviet society and deepened the feeling of gloom among the elite: the war in Afghanistan, the Polish labor movement crisis, Brezhnev's protracted illness, declining rates of industrial growth, repeated agricultural disasters and food shortages, widespread corruption, and the old problem of drunkenness.

The authorities sought to put up a brave front to obscure public discontent and the loss of optimism and confidence. Yet it seemed all too clear that Soviet society was ready for change.

Much has been made of the fact that Andropov had served for 15 years as chairman of the KGB, the Soviet security police and intelligence agency. In the West, the KGB is associated with spies, labor

camp and suppression of internal dissent.

There was undoubtedly a cruel side to Andropov, who masterminded the suppression of the dissident movement. He took over as KGB chairman in 1967 at a time when the dissidents were just starting to gain momentum, with many prominent Soviet personalities from the scientific and cultural communities joining in demands for liberalization.

By the time he left the KGB post in 1982, most prominent dissidents had either been forced into exile, like Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, or tried and sentenced. Some were placed in psychiatric hospitals while a few, such as Andrei D. Sakharov, were sent into internal exile.

In its efforts to destroy the dissident movement, the KGB sought to prevent any form of organized opposition and to remove its prominent spokesmen. That left the movement without a sense of direction and leaders to rally around.

Here, however, the KGB is also regarded as an elite organization, the guardian of the Soviet system, an agency that has been recruiting the best and the brightest young men and women. The job not only gave Andropov the best available information about the country and the world, but it also provided him with an aura of authority, which Russians respect.

The image of the secret police as an all-knowing and all-powerful instrument of oppression is deeply imbedded in the Russian psyche. A friend recalled a remark by Andropov in 1967 that illustrates the point.

Andropov was a secretary of the Central Committee at the time, or one of the 21 top people who ran the Soviet Union, and he had just been appointed KGB chairman. As they walked together past the KGB headquarters on Moscow's Dzerzhinsky Square, his friend recalled, Andropov said:

"All my life I have been walking past this building with a feeling of unease and awkwardness. Imagine, I'm going to become its boss."

The KGB reputation gave Andropov an image within the country of strength and firmness. As national leader he held out a promise of hope. The very picture of the new leader taking charge as smoothly as if he had been groomed for it all his life could not but create a surge of optimism.

What he told the people was hardly new; the whole country was aware of the chasm between Soviet rhetoric and reality. What was dramatically new was that the Kremlin leader himself was telling it without sugarcoating.

In doing so, he seemed determined to create a picture of pur-



In 1983, when Yuri V. Andropov made an appearance in public, he was so weakened that aides had to support him.

The Kremlin rule of Andropov was brief, only 15 months, but the reformist policies he initiated and the people he turned to, including Mikhail S. Gorbachev, suggest that it might have been a turning point.

pose and resolve. Strict disciplinary measures were combined with appeals to logic and reason, the latter suggesting that intelligence was finally being applied to the nation's business.

Many of the party's objectives, he said, had failed "the test of time." Many of its enshrined goals were unjustified and some contained "elements of separation from reality." The economy was being run on a trial-and-error basis, which is "irrational."

After 65 years of Soviet power, a Kremlin leader was telling the nation that the economy and society were seriously weakened, and that this feebleness was the result, in large measure, of the absence of rational understanding and rational direction.

"Frankly speaking," Andropov said, "we have not yet studied properly the society in which we live and work, and we have not yet fully discovered the laws governing its development, especially economic laws."

For a Communist elite, which was supposed to foresee the future and said the country was being governed by the "scientific principles"

of Marxism-Leninism, these were staggering admissions.

His aim, Andropov said, was to sort things out and bring order to the nation's existing social and industrial capacities. Then, he said, it would be necessary to make changes in "planning management and the economic mechanism," or, in effect, in the entire system.

"I do not have a recipe," he said. But the country was ill prepared for a highly competitive future and "now we must make up for what we have lost."

Not everyone was happy. When one speaks of changes in the Soviet economy, it is important to keep in mind that one is talking about the entire society. All Soviet citizens work for the state. A huge and strictly hierarchical bureaucracy presides over this edifice, the world's second largest economy.

One of the hallmarks of Brezhnev's 18 years in power was stability. As he grew older, Brezhnev was increasingly reluctant to make personnel changes and felt comfortable only with the old, familiar faces. Top officials had acquired lifetime job security.

Given the hierarchical nature of

authority, this also meant almost automatic job security for officials at the middle and lower levels of the bureaucracy.

This, however, also meant an enormous resistance to changes. Andropov's tenure was marked by a struggle along generational lines. It was also marked by struggle between, on one hand, an established and largely corrupt machinery, impervious to reforms, and, on the other hand, a coalition of younger and better educated people who wanted to revitalize the nation.

It would be a gross oversimplification to assume that only the corrupt elements of party bureaucracy were opposed to Andropov. Many orthodox Communists feared broad changes because, once initiated, they could acquire an uncontrollable life of their own.

The question was whether the party could hold the society together to make changes, particularly while confronted with President Ronald Reagan's arms buildup and Moscow's extended commitments to its allies and various clients throughout the world.

The fact that Andropov openly confronted the party and country with unpleasant reality changed the tone of debate. But the entrenched opposition was lying in wait, publicly agreeing with the new policy course but privately speculating about how long the ailing leader would endure.

The condition for change led by Andropov included powerful groups in society. Among them were technocrats, younger people in general, some senior officials who had become increasingly concerned about the feebleness of the economy and, perhaps surprisingly, the KGB.

Andropov must have known full well just how immovable the system was. In a one-party state, the new leader inherits the entrenched apparatus of his predecessor. Only gradually can he bring in his own people, only cautiously can he challenge the sacred privileges of a bureaucracy identified with the ruling party.

Looking back again, it seems remarkable how fast that Andropov moved on all these fronts.

The men who run the country today are Andropov's men. He singled out Mr. Gorbachev as his heir apparent. All others were completely unknown only two years ago. Mr. Ligachev, now second in command, was a provincial leader in Siberia for 18 years. Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, Vitali I. Vorotnikov and Viktor M. Chebrikov were so obscure that not even all analysts of Soviet affairs knew who they were.

While there were relatively few changes at the top, the pace was quick at other levels. Hundreds of persons who held real power in Moscow or in the provinces were

removed and thousands of middle-level officials were replaced or shifted to other duties.

In the struggle against the bureaucracy, Andropov seized on the issue of corruption. Members of Brezhnev's entourage and some of his close relatives had become involved in various scandals. A feeling of political and social disgust in the country was fueling demands for change.

Apart from the insights he gained from KGB reports, Andropov could witness instances of corruption and misuse of power almost daily.

An ascetic figure, he lived for the last 16 years of his life with his wife in a one-bedroom apartment on the sixth floor of a massive building at Kutuzovskiy Prospekt 26. The apartment consisted of a kitchen, dining room, living room and bedroom. He also had the use of a two-story dacha at Barikha, outside Moscow, whose living space was roughly equal to that of an average center-city house in the United States.

A few floors under Andropov's Moscow apartment lived Brezhnev, whose palatial apartment occupied the entire floor, and Brezhnev's crony and interior minister, Nikolai A. Shekelokov, whose apartment was equally grand. Even distant relatives of these and other high officials drove Mercedes-Benz cars and had built palatial dachas at Barikha, at government expense.

Friends of Andropov say that even while he was in the KGB he had on several occasions expressed anger and disgust over the elite's corruption. As Soviet leader, he used the issue to force personnel changes. The bureaucracy was deeply frightened of this gaunt and withdrawn man, assuming that he knew everything about each official from the KGB files.

Yet these people could be replaced only gradually, since they were the mainstay of the party and the basis of the system. It was a difficult issue, and Andropov must have been aware of the magnitude of the task.

Before his kidneys gave out in February 1983, Andropov had a talk with a leading Soviet novelist. "He told me that doctors were giving him about five years to live," the novelist recalled later. "But he said the things he wanted to do would require at least 10 years of work."

Once he became seriously ill, Andropov gave the impression of a man in a hurry. His speeches became bolder and more direct and he announced that a comprehensive blueprint for economic changes would have to be completed in two years, or before 1986.

At the same time, he initiated the most far-reaching internal econ-

omic debate between economists, managers, scientists, Central Committee experts and officials to determine the course of these changes.

In his speeches he seemed to favor a new pricing system, fiscal incentives, reducing the authority of the state planning commission, and measures to "provide scope for individual and local initiatives." The trend was in the direction of market socialism.

The debate abated when he was hospitalized in September 1983 and no clear blueprint emerged from it. As he conducted business from the Kuntsevo hospital he seemed to focus almost entirely on the personnel issue, sensing that he had only a short time to live.

He had seen the hidden dangers facing a leader seeking to make radical changes while he worked as a Central Committee secretary, first for Khrushchev and later for Brezhnev.

Khrushchev was removed when he precipitately initiated changes that threatened bureaucratic privileges. Alexei N. Kosygin's profit-oriented reforms in 1965 died a slow death in the bowels of the bureaucracy, while a passive Brezhnev waited on the sidelines and used the failure to consolidate his pre-eminence.

By focusing on the personnel changes and advancing young and energetic people who were building their careers, he was hoping that his strategy would be carried out by the new generation.

At the end of December 1983, he made Mr. Chebrikov an alternate Politburo member and pushed Mr. Vorotnikov and Mikhail S. Solomentsev to full membership. He had prepared a speech for the Central Committee but could not deliver it himself.

The last section of that speech,

even at that time, seemed like his political testament. The course had been set, he said.

"We have raised people's expectations," he wrote. It was the duty of all Central Committee members to stay the course, he said, in what was almost a plea.

Although his health was a state secret and even Central Committee members did not know much about it, the word had filtered out that Andropov's days were numbered. His opponents were waiting.

A remark by a 74-year-old Central Committee member in January 1984 illuminates this.

"What's all this about Andropov?" he said with evident contempt to some young people at a wedding party. "He is just an old, sick man."

NEAT: Why was Chernenko chosen to succeed Andropov?

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ARTS/LEISURE

Music Leader Fights Tape, Record Piracy

By Michael Zwierin

MONTEUX, Switzerland — M. Nesuhi Ertegum predicts doom: "If something isn't done about it, piracy and private copying are going to put us all out of business and in 10 years there will be no recorded music left to tape." He was between sets in the Montreux Jazz Festival.

"Pirates in Singapore refuse orders for less than a contained load: 180,000 cassettes. Forty percent of all cassette sales in Italy are pirates. In Turkey it's 95 percent. About 40 million pirate cassettes are imported by Saudi Arabia each year. In Indonesia, a country of 140 million people, pirating records is not illegal. And now consumers can buy two-tape machines which can copy cassettes at high speed."

The son of a Turkish diplomat, Ertegum grew up in Switzerland, Britain, France and the United States. Settling in New York in the 1950s, he and his brother Ahmet founded Atlantic Records. Nesuhi produced more than 200 jazz albums including "My Favorite Things" by John Coltrane, "Charles Mingus' 'Pithecanthropus Erectus,'" Ornette Coleman's "Change of the Century" and at least 20 records by the Modern Jazz Quartet.

When Warner Communications bought Atlantic, Ertegum became a vice president of that organization, and for 15 years has been chief operating officer of WEA, its international arm. Last year he became president of the International Federation of Phonographic Industries (IFPI), fighting what he calls "unauthorized duplication."

So he travels half the year speaking to lawyers, senators, managers, ministers and presidents, reminding about "that world," the world of Mingus and Coltrane. The switch to the world of international finance was, "very hard for me at first."

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Nesuhi Ertegum

New York's Flatiron District Stands Tall

By Eleanor Blau

NEW YORK — When Peggy Tagliarino moved four years ago to the loft on Fifth Avenue at 18th Street where she runs a public relations concern, the area was so deserted after dark that she would grasp a can of the chemical Mace in her pocket. Today she has abandoned the Mace, for the streets are alive, day and night, in the Flatiron district.

Once vaguely defined as "in between" Gramercy Park, Chelsea and Greenwich Village, the district is rapidly emerging with its own character. The Flatiron Building, the largest in the world when built in 1902, is the flagship structure, dramatically wedged between Broadway and Fifth Avenue at 23d Street.

At the turn of the century, when lower Broadway was known as "Ladies' Mile," this was New York's fashionable shopping district. Today the area is being upgraded with remarkable ease, as strong real estate forces edge it back to its original elegance.

There are now many more apartments here than several years ago

— not only in loft conversions that were encouraged by city policy adopted about five years ago, but also in new apartment buildings.

Advertising agencies fleeing midtown rents have been flocking here. Gear, DuBois, an advertising pioneer of sorts when it moved in 1981 to Fifth Avenue near 16th Street, recently was joined by its 17th competitor in the area, Kenyon & Eckhardt. Publishers also are moving to the area, which was once a publishing center, about a dozen have made the change — including Viking Penguin Inc. and Charles Scribner's Sons — or are about to.

Clothing stores and other shops catering to office workers have sprung up, with such names as Royal Simplicity, Fine Design, City Life and Folklife. And, restaurants open every other day, it seems, many amid ornate cast-iron pillars in cavernous spaces that once housed warehouse showrooms.

Joanna's was an early arrival. Now there are La Colonna and Cafe Selyokan, for instance, as well as America, where the conversations of more than 500 patrons merge in a deafening roar. Discotheques also abound: Lighthouse, the Peppermint Lounge, Dance-tastic and Private Eyes.

"At night, this place is crazy," said Alan Eckstein, owner of the State Office Supply store at Fifth Avenue and 20th Street. Eckstein bought his store, then a few doors from its current location, 11 years ago. About a year later the big changes began: residents started in and businesses began to set up offices, many in the former sites of men's clothing manufacturers and related businesses, which had dominated the area for decades.

Robert Goodstein saw the wave of the future and became a landlord, renting space to various concerns at 11 West 19th Street. His family had had an overcoat business there from 1947 until the early 1970s, when competition from im-

ports and other problems forced it to close.

Arthur Levin, a partner in the three-year-old F Stop Cafe on West 19th Street, also grew up in the area when it was a menswear domain. "Every loft was full of manufacturing," recalled Levin, whose family owned a lighting fixture concern. "The streets were choked with trucks unloading, pretty much the way the garment district is today. At night, it was absolutely dead."

Then in the 1960s, the menswear trade began to disappear, some factories moved to the South, where labor was cheaper, and some showrooms moved uptown.

"Traffic began to go up," Levin said. So did retail businesses that had served the industry. For a decade, he said, the area was "not very viable." But as menswear companies were leaving, photographers and some artists were starting to move in. As Levin put it, "Photographers in a sense rescued the area." Photo laboratories and other services for them appeared.

Susan Richman, publicity director of Scribner's, cried when she heard the company was leaving its midtown offices last fall for 115th Fifth Avenue, near 19th Street.

Levin of the F Stop Cafe said the

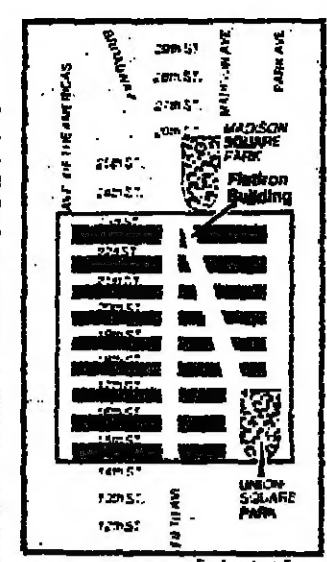
"Now I never want to be anywhere else," she said. "Here it's not crowded, even at lunchtime. You can have business lunches right in the area and you don't have to reserve a table a day in advance. Architecturally it's more interesting." And she runs into so many people in publishing on the streets, she said, that the atmosphere is "almost clubby."

But problems exist. Some businesses, photography studios among them, are being forced out, unable to afford the higher rents asked for lease renewals.

Owners can get \$8 to \$25 a square foot for modernized space offered as offices. Those rates are about half of midtown commercial rents, but well above what longtime businesses in the Flatiron district are accustomed to. Seven years ago, Moe Ginsburg paid only \$180 a square foot to rent the site of his retail menswear business at Fifth Avenue and 21st Street.

Nancy Schreiber, who is in the film business, is among the few who dispute changes in the Flatiron district, where she has lived for a decade. "I liked the fact that nobody lived there," she said.

Levin of the F Stop Cafe said the



Manhattan's Flatiron area.

changes for the most part had not destroyed anything. "This area was dead," he said. He added that its unusual mix of office and residential space may account for fewer of the touches that he finds pretentious in SoHo and on Columbus Avenue. "Fifth Avenue still has its liquor stores and cigar stands," he said, "it may be one of the more livable gentrifications."

Chinese Newspaper Praises 'Superman'

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The Workers' Daily newspaper praised the 1978 Hollywood film "Superman" and announced that it would soon be shown to Chinese audiences.

"It is clear from viewing this film that 'Superman' is a brave hero of incomparable strength who clearly distinguishes what to love and hate and calls strength from weakness," the paper said Sunday. "He is the embodiment of might and justice, and reflects the American people's desire for kindness and beauty. For this reason it has been welcomed."

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Philip Morris	25.40	25.30	25.35	+1/8
Amgen	18.00	17.90	17.95	+1/8
Amgen	18.00	17.90	17.95	+1/8
Amgen	18.00	17.90	17.95	+1/8
Amgen	18.00	17.90	17.95	+1/8
Amgen	18.00	17.90	17.95	+1/8
Amgen	18.00	17.90	17.95	+1/8
Amgen	18.00	17.90	17.95	+1/8
Amgen	18.00	17.90	17.95	+1/8
Amgen	18.00	17.90	17.95	+1/8

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Indus	1254.50	1253.00	1253.00	-15.25
Transp.	485.50	485.00	485.00	-0.75
Comp.	554.50	554.00	554.00	-0.75

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Ch.
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05

NYSE Diaries				
Adv.	Decl.	Net	High	Low
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	117.35
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	117.35
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	117.35

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Bonds	Yield	Price	High	Low
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	117.35
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	117.35
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	117.35

AMEX Diaries				
Adv.	Decl.	Net	High	Low
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	117.35
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	117.35
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	117.35

NASDAQ Index				
Week	Year	High	Low	Ch.
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Ch.
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05

AMEX Sales				
3:00 P.M. volume	4,000,000	3:00 P.M. volume	4,000,000	3:00 P.M. volume
Prev. 3 P.M. volume	7,200,000	Prev. 3 P.M. volume	7,200,000	Prev. 3 P.M. volume

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Prev.	Ch.
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05
117.40	117.30	117.35	117.35	-0.05

Prices Fall on N.Y. Exchange

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were sharply lower at midday than with technology issues sagging and interest-sensitive stocks under pressure from profit-taking for a second week.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 13 points to 1,344. Declines led advances by a 4-1 margin on volume of 70.7 million shares. Phillips Petroleum (ex-dividend) led the declines, off 1/4 to 13. IBM was off 1/8 to 130 1/4 and Digital Equipment was off 3/4 to 101 1/4. Texas Instruments, which reported a \$3.9-million second quarter loss on Friday, was off 2 1/4 to 103 1/4.

Analysts said the market was "skittish" and "worried."

Philadelphia Electric Co. was off 1/4 to 15 1/4. Southern Co. was down 1/4 to 21 1/4. Middle South Utilities was off 1/4 to 14 1/4. Pacific Gas & Electric was off 1/4 to 18 1/4 and Boston Edison was off 1/4.

National Semiconductor was up 1/4 to 13 1/4 in active trading.

Telephone issues were mixed. AT&T was unchanged at 21 1/4 but Nymex was off 1/4 to 83 1/4 and U.S. West was off 1/4 to 76 1/4.

U.S. Steel was up 1/4 to 29 1/4, Campbell Soup was down 1/4 to 73 1/4, Pillsbury was off 1/4 to 49 1/4. General Foods was off 1/4 to 76 1/4.

In other blue-chip stocks, General Motors was off 1/4 to 70 1/4.

West German Sales Seen Up 1%

MUNICH — West German retail sales are expected to rise just under a real 1 percent — that is, after discounting for inflation — this year after increasing only 0.1 percent last year, the IFO economic research institute said Monday.

IFO said its most recent survey of retailers showed that they expected their investment spending this year to stagnate in nominal terms and fall 1.6 percent in real terms despite the anticipated rise in sales.

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12 Month High Low Stock					12 Month High Low Stock					12 Month High Low Stock					12 Month High Low Stock				
Ch.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High Low	Ch.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High Low	Ch.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High Low	Ch.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High Low
25.40	25.30	25.35	25.35	25.35	25.40	25.30	25.35	25.35	25.35	25.40	25.30	25.35	25.35	25.35	25.40	25.30	25.35	25.35	25.35
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By Bob Haggerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Britain's major banks reduced base lending rates Monday to 11.5 percent from 12 percent, and economists predicted that the pound's strength would allow another cut within a few weeks.

...due inflation." They are walking a tightrope," said Richard Jeffrey, an economist at the London stock exchange of Hoare Gwynett Ltd.

Consumer-price inflation has quickened to about 7 percent from 4.6 percent at the end of 1984. The Bank of England has sought to counter that trend, the government has sought to reduce import costs by supporting the pound.

The pound has surged about 35 percent against the dollar and 15 percent against the Deutsche mark, despite Monday's interest-rate cut, and is expected to continue rising, closing in London at \$1.4285, up from \$1.4085 Friday, and 4.035 DM, up from 4.028.

Britain's short-term interest rates remain more than six points above those in West Germany and about three points above U.S. rates because of that rate advantage. Many continue to expect the pound to continue buying the pounds.

The pound's strength, in turn, has created fears that British exports will be priced out of their markets and that unemployment will rise from the current level of 13.1 percent. Imperial Chemical

Economists generally say the pound's rise has been steep enough to push inflation below 5 percent by year-end. But some are concerned that recent wage settlements, calling for increases of 7 to 10 percent, threaten to push inflation back up next year.

Given that worry, Stephen Lewis, a senior economist at Phillips & Drew, argued that the government's policy is being too hastily about pushing rates lower. "The government and the public are being too threatened by the ports and jobs," Mr. Lewis said.

He warned that the government risks creating the impression that it is "going to do anything to prevent an increase in the price of political worries. Such an impression became general last year in 1984 and was widely blamed for the pound's collapse early this year."

...industries P.L.C. last week announced a decline in second quarter profits on the heels of the pound's fall, foreigners will pull out of the pound as fast as they swarmed in this spring.

But several other leading economists said Monday's rate cut was justified by the strength of the pound and progress in slowing inflation. The government's encouragement of lower rates does not threaten "the primacy of their anti-inflationary stance," said Keith Skeoch, chief economist at James Spence & Co.

David Kern, chief economist at National Westminster Bank PLC, said there was no sign that the government was pushing rates down too quickly. He said he was maintaining his forecast that base rates would fall to 10 or 10.5 percent by year-end.

the pound continued to strengthen, closing in London at \$1.4285, up from \$1.4085 Friday, and 4.035

BM, up from 4.028.
Britain's short-term interest rates remain more than six points above those in West Germany and the other three points in the U.S. Because of that rate advantage, many economists expect investors to continue buying the pound.

The pound's strength, in turn, has created fears that British exports will be priced out of their markets and that unemployment will rise from the current level of 13 percent. Imperial Chemical Industries PLC last week blamed a decline in second quarter profits on the rise of the pound, and the Confederation of British

Given that worry, Stephen Lewis, a senior economist at Philips in Drew, argued that the government has two choices about pushing the pound down. The government would be pandering "about the threat to exports and jobs. Mr. Lewis said

He warned that the government risks creating the impression that it is losing its resolve to fight inflation. But if it does nothing, he said, an impression becomes general that the pound's collapse began in 1984 and was widely blamed for the pound's collapse early this year.

Mr. Lewis said that if the government appears too eager to let rate fall, foreigners will pull out of the pound as fast as they swarmed in

Port Loans

hese industry analysts said that sales of products that may be unsafe and insufficiently serviced. They also said that language difficulties could make goods and services from overseas unattractive purchases.

Asked about possible benefits, 30.2 percent said the cost of Japanese goods and services would fall because of foreign competition, 9.7 percent said consumer choice would widen, and 10.7 percent said foreign goods and services would be cheaper than those from Japan.

flation. The government's encouragement of lower rates does not threaten "the primacy of their anti-inflationary stance," said Keith Skeoch, chief economist at James Capel & Co.

David Kern, chief economist at National Westminster Bank Plc, said there was no sign that the government was pushing rates down too quickly. He said he was maintaining his forecast that base rates would fall to 10 or 10.5 percent by year-end.

FOR SALE

First Mortgage Notes

with a

12 1/2% fixed interest

Quarter of NYSE Sales Seen as Retail

By Varranig G. Varran
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Retail brokerage customers, according to a new study funded by the Securities Industry Association, accounted for slightly less than 11 percent of aggregate turnover on the Big Board. "I don't want to pick dominating the market to the implied detriment of the small investor."

Industry Association, account for an larger share of New York Stock Exchange trading than is generally believed.

Activity by Investors

Announced in about 28 percent of the first half of 1985 were Man and woman—the two months covered by the study—the association said in the first of a planned series of regular reports.

"There might be a bit of leakage at our figures, say 3 percent, at most," acknowledged Jeffrey M. Schaefer, chief economist for the brokerage industry's trade group. This would put retail activity at about 25 percent of the total."

But Perin Long of Lipper Analytical Services, the acknowledged "clean" of brokerage-stock anal-

ysis with the SIA, but no matter whose figures are correct the important thing is the trend," he said. "It is clear that public participation has been declining for the last two years."

Mr. Schaefer objects to what he described as "the common folklore" that retail participation has been steadily eroding since the 1960s. He said that between 10 and 15 percent of overall volume, while trading activity by pension funds, mutual funds and other institutional investors has swelled to gigantic proportions.

Activity by member firms, specifically related to the study, for about 26 percent of total Big Board volume, according to the association. Of the remaining, "publicly traded share volume," it said, institutions represented slightly more than 62 percent, while the remainder was divided among

■ **Fund Sales Sour**

Net sales of mutual funds for the first half of 1985 were virtually assured to exceed the total for any previous year on record, industry sources cite several reasons. They say there is now a far greater diversity of fund products. Many investors have flocked to funds for their Keogh plans and Individual Retirement Accounts. And mutual funds appear to appeal increasingly to individuals who prefer this method to making their own investment decisions about the vagaries of the securities markets.

Hong Kong Lists More Firms

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG—The total number of new companies regis-

AMC Studying

Japan Venture

The Associated Press
DETROIT — American Mo-

tors Corp. is considering a joint-venture agreement with a Japanese auto company, 4,377 participating institutions. Mr. Long said his source is the Big Board's own regularly reported

	STOCK	US\$	US\$
DeVoe-Rothlein			
International Inc.	6%	7%	
City-Clack			
Logistics Inc.	2%	3%	

In producing its own figures for market participation, the association apparently is sensitive to fre-

**FOREIGN & COLONIAL
RESERVE ASSET FUND**
PRICES AT 24.785

A: U.S. DOLLAR CASH	\$10.30
B: MULTICURRENCY CASH	\$10.59
C: DOLLAR BONDS	\$11.33
D: U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS	\$11.54

As an AMC spokesman said, "We have been talking to a variety of auto companies," adding that "I don't know of any nameplate at this particular

point.

FOR OTHER F & C FUNDS, SEE
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS LIST

Telex: 14507 fircro nl

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When you make a great idea, you don't have to make a great fuss.

BDEING

SPORTS

Lou Brock: Baseball's Liberation of a Southern Black

By George Vecsey

New York Times Service

COOPERSTOWN, New York — It started, Lou Brock recalled, with a radio broadcast, KMOX in St. Louis reaching all the way down to Collinsville, Louisiana. There was a baseball game between the Brooklyn Dodgers and the St. Louis Cardinals, and on that Brooklyn Dodgers team was a black man named Jackie Robinson.

"I was a 9-year-old in a Southern town," Brock said. "Jim Crow was king. I was searching the dial of an old Philco radio and I heard Harry Caray and Jack Buck, and I felt pride in being alive. The baseball field was my fantasy of what life offered."

From the moment Robinson materialized on that radio in 1947, Brock was sufficiently released to become the leading base-stealer in the history of the game, for which he was honored Sunday at his induction into the Hall of Fame.

Also inducted were Hoyt Wilhelm, the late Joseph (Arky) Vaughan, and by the most far-reaching of coincidences, Ernie (Country) Slaughter, who played in those first games Brock heard on KMOX.

They sat next to each other during the ceremony Sunday behind the Hall of Fame on a day so gorgeous that it should have been framed in a display cabinet of its own. The biggest cheers were for Ted Williams, Stan Musial and Yogi Berra. With 22 previous Hall of Fame members, six of them black, in attendance, Brock addressed Slaughter's generation of baseball.

"I was a 9-year-old in a Southern town. Jim Crow was king. I was searching the dial of an old Philco radio and I heard a game in which Jackie Robinson was playing, and I felt pride in being alive. The baseball field was my fantasy of what life offered."

—Lou Brock

The sport itself has long since dealt with the segregation that kept black players out of so-called "organized" baseball until 1946. Old-time players have been inducted, and their feats memorialized in the ever-sophisticated displays at the hall. The years of deprivation are not ignored when Monte Irvin and Buck Leonard and Cool Papa Bell and Judy Johnson and Roy Campanella and Ernie Banks are introduced for yet another summer.

But Brock took history and made it live with an eloquence that was closer to Martin Luther King's "I have a dream" speech than to most acceptance speeches. Even the touching gratitude talks by Wilhelm, Slaughter and Vaughan's daughter, Patricia Johnson.

Brock never raised a bitter feeling, but he did note that some major league players had feared the influx of black players when Robinson arrived from the minors in 1947. "Those players were merely acting upon borrowed attitudes," Brock said, standing only a few feet from Slaughter, who has often been portrayed as one of the leading opponents of black players.

Slaughter suffered from the reputation, fair or unfair, and was not voted into the Hall of Fame in the 15 years after his retirement from baseball in 1959, despite a .300 career batting average. He finally made it last March in a vote of the Veterans Committee, along with Arky Vaughan.

"I've never been bitter, and I'm not mad at anybody now," Slaughter said. Asked what he thought about Brock's memories of listening to Cardinal games on KMOX, Slaughter chose to see it as a tribute to the greatness of their mutual team. When asked specifically if he had opposed Robinson, Slaughter said:

"I've never in my life spoke against a black player. I was accused of spiking Robinson, but I stepped on a lot of players. When pitchers threw at me, when Ford Frick's signature was printed on my back, I never complained, either."

Slaughter said he had merely maintained the Gashouse Gang spirit of the 1930s, and Brock was later to resurrect it as a stealer of bases. Brock noted that he had other motivations:

"I existed as a major league player even at a time I was living the most ordinary life. I made

the choice to be a major league baseball player."

Traded to the Cardinals in 1964 so the Cubs could acquire the pitcher Ernie Broglio, Brock helped the Cardinals win the World Series by batting .315 and, within a few years, replaced Maury Wills as the most feared base-stealer.

He finished with a .293 batting average in 2,616 games but is best known for his 118 stolen bases in 1974 and his 938 stolen bases in his career. Rickey Henderson, now with the Yankees, broke Brock's single-season record with 130 in 1982 for the Oakland A's.

Brock recoiled politely when reminded that some writers saw him as a specialist and that some players had resented his dedication to stealing bases.

"People equate stealing a base to winning a game," he said. "They don't equate a home run or a single to winning a game. A stolen base is designed to go from one base to another. It's part of the game. I feel sorry for those guys who feel that way."

Slaughter also bristled at the specialist label. He is best remembered for scoring from first

base on Harry Walker's hit, scored a double, to win the 1946 World Series, and he did not deny that hustling gave him an edge. He corrected the old story that his minor-league manager, Eddie Dyer, had chided him for not running out a ground ball.

Another North Carolina player, Hoyt Wilhelm, joined Slaughter in the hall. Wilhelm holds the record for most games pitched in the major leagues, 1,070, from 1952 through 1972. His longevity is partially explainable by the mostly effortless knuckleball he threw and by making only 52 starts, one a no-hitter against the pennant-winning New York Yankees in 1958.

His career is all the more remarkable because he did not reach the major leagues until he was nearly 29. He pitched his three seasons at Mooresville in the North Carolina State League, and even was released once by Mooresville, and he lost three years in the service — taking shrapnel in his pitching arm at the Battle of the Bulge — before he ever got out of Class D ball.

Now a pitching instructor for the Yankees in the minor leagues, Wilhelm said he often tries to soften the blow for young players who are released by telling them how he survived being cut by Mooresville.

Arky Vaughan, like Slaughter, was selected to the Hall by the Veterans Committee. He batted .318 with Pittsburgh and Brooklyn from 1932 to 1948, sitting out three years, from 1944 through 1946, after a dispute with the Dodger manager, Leo Durocher. He led the league with a .385



Lou Brock

batting average in 1955. He died on Aug. 30, 1982, at Eagleville, California, trying to save a fishing companion from drowning during a sudden thunderstorm. He was 49 years old, and the body of water was Lost Lake.

"The fame and glory he never sought for himself are now his forever," his daughter said.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Lendl Wins Tennis Title, but Not Fans

INDIANAPOLIS (WP) — Ivan Lendl, who piqued civic pride last week by saying he did not want to play in the tournament, won the men's singles title in the U.S. Open Clay Court tennis championship Sunday by defeating Andre Guzman, 6-1, 6-3.

"Thanks for coming, even if you didn't want me to win," Lendl afterward told the crowd of 6,866 over the public address system. He had been designated by the Men's International Pro Tennis Council to play in the Clay Courts Championships as part of standard measures taken to ensure quality fields, but he was not shy about voicing his resentment at being forced to play on clay so shortly before the U.S. Open, which is played on a hard court.

Saturday, the crowd pulled for Boris Becker against Lendl and Sunday switched its allegiance to Guzman, once beating Lendl. "That's the way it goes," Lendl said. "That's too bad. Maybe next year you Boris will win."

Joyner Wins Festival Heptathlon

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana (UPI) — Jackie Joyner, silver medalist at the Los Angeles Olympics, produced 1985's largest heptathlon point total, 6,718, on Sunday night at the National Sports Festival, while Andre Phillips won the 110-meter hurdles in 13.25 and the 400-meter hurdles in 48.13, both times career fastest in the world this year.

Kirk Baptiste rallied to post the world's third best time for 1985 in the 100 meters, 10.20. Charles Simpkins pulled off a major surprise by outdueling world record holder Willie Banks and Olympic gold medalist Al Joyner in the triple jump. Simpkins' winning leap of 56 feet 1 1/2 inches (16.34 meters) was almost 10 inches better than that of Banks.

Olympics of 1984 Commemorated

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The excitement created by the 1984 Olympics was rekindled Sunday as former gold medalist Rafer Johnson re-lit the Olympic torch atop the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum to commemorate the first anniversary of the Summer Games.

Nearly 20,000 persons cheered as the ceremony was conducted to honor volunteers, torch-bearers and others who helped stage the Games.

For the Record

Mike McCallum, the undefeated World Boxing Association junior-midweight champion, successfully defended his crown in Miami when referee Robert Ramirez stopped the bout in the eighth round because David Braxton, the WBC's No. 1 contender, had a bad cut in his left eyelid.

The Wolverhampton Wanderers, one of England's most famous soccer clubs, was ordered disbanded by a judge in Birmingham because of debts totaling 700,000 pounds (\$950,000).

Race driver Mario Andretti was in stable condition in Indianapolis following surgery on his right collarbone, broken during a crash late in the Michigan 500 on Sunday. He also incurred a fractured hip socket and pelvis. The race was won by Emerson Fittipaldi.

Ally defeated the United States, 3-2, to win the final of the Gales Cup, the Davis Cup of junior tennis, in Vicby, France.

Cuba's national baseball team, making its first appearance in the United States in 26 years, rallied to defeat San Diego, 6-4, in the U.S. Open Amateur Baseball Tournament in Palm Springs, California. South Korea defeated a Ventura, California, team by 6-2.

Sammy Winder, the NFL Bronco's Pro Bowl running back, underwent emergency surgery for appendicitis early Sunday in Denver, the team said. There was no word on when he would be able to play again.

Nicky Katsaris, 24, the Maltese long-distance swimmer, Sunday became the first to cross the 60-mile channel between Sicily and Malta, his organizing committee said.

Heady Shot Helps Rookie Win at Golf

The Associated Press

CROMWELL, Connecticut — PGA rookie Phil Blackman won the Greater Hartford Open golf tournament Sunday in a sudden-death playoff, and credited a photographer with an assist.

Blackman sank a 10-foot putt on the first hole of the playoff — the 37th hole of the day, necessitated by a five-hour rain delay on Friday that threw the tournament schedule into disarray.

That putt defeated Jodie Mudd and Dan Pohl, but, said Blackman, if it had not been for Bob Child, an Associated Press photographer, he would not have been in position to win his first tournament.

"I'd just like to thank the photographer I hit in the head," Blackman said.

On the final hole of regulation, Blackman's approach shot sailed off course and beamed Child, who was standing beside the green.

"I'm glad he stopped it," Blackman said. "It probably would have gone out of bounds."

The ball caromed off Child and onto the fringe of the green, from where Blackman was able to save par and gain a spot in the playoff with Mudd and Pohl.

Child was taken to the first-aid trailer, where he received 12 stitches in his forehead. But he was back on the job in time for the playoff.

The final hole was the closest brush Blackman had with bogey in the 37 holes he played Sunday. He had 11 birdies and 26 pars during his 11 1/2 hours on the golf course.

Blackman, at 5 feet 7 (2 meters) and 260 pounds (117.9 kilograms) the largest player on the professional tour, finished regulation play at 13-under-par 271, tied with Pohl and Mudd.

Mudd, putting first in the playoff on the par-3, 172-yard 16th hole, slid his 13-foot putt past the cup on the left side.

Blackman, 27, then rolled his putt straight into the cup.

When Pohl left his eight-foot putt short of the hole, Blackman was the winner.

Ray Floyd and Wayne Grady, co-leaders after the third round, each shot 72 on Sunday and finished a stroke back at 272.



Catcher Donnie Scott had the ball and a good look at Dwight Evans of the Red Sox sliding home, but he did not have time to make the tag. The Mariners won Sunday's game, 7-2.

Martin's Lung Punctured by Injection

The Associated Press

ARLINGTON, Texas — The New York Yankees' manager, Billy Martin, had a lung punctured by a doctor's injection during Sunday night's game and had to remain behind that night while the team flew out to Cleveland.

Martin was to be re-examined after Monday, said the Yankees' public relations director Joe Safety.

Martin left the game against the Texas Rangers in the second inning complaining of chest spasms. Safety said. He was taken to the Arlington Stadium first aid station and given an injection by B.J. Mycockie, the Rangers' team doctor.

Shortly afterward Martin complained of chest pain. Mycockie said, and he ordered Martin taken to Arlington Memorial Hospital for X-rays that showed a small per-

foration in the lung, which caused air to come between the chest wall and the lung.

"Martin experienced problems with breathing, and he complained of 'shortness of breath,'" Safety said.

"I guess I misjudged the thickness of Martin's wall. Usually people associated with baseball have a lot more thicker chest wall," Mycockie said.

"It's not that serious," said the doctor. "The needle created a very small hole, but flying with a punctured lung poses a problem."

"We're sure not going to send him up in a plane with a puncture problem," Mycockie said.

affected Martin's right side just below the shoulder.

Drew Wilkendorf, emergency room spokesman at Arlington Memorial, said Martin arrived at the hospital about 7:45 P.M. but received no treatment. The manager stayed only about 10 minutes and, as soon as the X-rays were finished, returned to the stadium, Wilkendorf said. Martin was seen again in the dugout in the eighth inning.

Martin remained overnight in his motel room in Arlington. A coach, Lou Piniella, will substitute as the Yankees' manager if Martin is unable to be in Cleveland for Monday night's game, Safety said.

Owners May Propose Change In Players' Pension Payment

United Press International

NEW YORK — Negotiations between major league baseball's team owners and players could enter a new phase Monday, with owners possibly offering a counter-proposal on the key issue of pension money, according to their chief negotiator.

Faced with an Aug. 6 strike deadline set by the players, management's executive council scheduled a Monday morning meeting and their chief negotiator, Len MacPhail, said the issue of pension money would be discussed.

"We'll talk about it," he said. "We'll do our best to get something together."

The owners and players were to meet later Monday at the headquarters of the Players Association. During the talks, the players have been awaiting a management counter-proposal to their demand for one-third of a \$1.1 billion television package. The owners have

said they will not pay one-third, but have offered no specific plan.

The sides met for three hours Sunday night and announced more progress on minor issues. Don Fehr, the acting executive director of the Players Association, said the players dropped some minor proposals. He said he believes more "lesser issues" can be resolved within a few days, presumably clearing the way for talks on the major issues of pension payments, salary arbitration and the free-agent system.

Meanwhile, the commissioner of baseball, Peter Ueberroth, said in Cooperstown, New York, at the Baseball Hall of Fame, that he would use his powers to help reach a settlement.

"We can't allow these negotiations to fail," he said.

Ueberroth did not elaborate on what role he would take in the talks.

England Wins, Just Like '66

The Associated Press

LEEDS, England — England and West Germany played the 1966 World Cup soccer final Sunday and raised some \$64,000 for a fund set up after 56 spectators died in a fire in May.

Eighteen of the players who figured in the 1966 final staged a replay at Leeds United's Elland Road ground, which is 15 miles from the northern English city of Bradford where the tragedy occurred. The fire swept through the wooden stand at Bradford City's Valley Parade stadium May 11 — the day the club was celebrating promotion to the English League Second Division.

The rematch of the 1966 World Cup final was set up to help the disaster fund, reportedly now at more than \$4.2 million. Nineteen years ago England triumphed, 4-2, in overtime in one of the most dramatic finals in soccer history. Sunday, England again came from behind with striker Geoff Hurst scoring three times.

With most of the players now in their mid-40s, the rematch was reduced to an hour, with England winning, 6-4, after trailing by 4-3 at halftime. Use Seeler scored twice for West Germany. Alan Bull twice for England.

Jays Sweep Angels, Pull Away in AL East

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — The Blue Jays are again the talk of the American League.

"In these last four games, the hitting, pitching and defense seemed to all come together at once," said Toronto's manager, Bobby Cox, after his team completed an impressive sweep of the California Angels with a 5-1 victory Sunday.

The Blue Jays won their team record-tying eighth straight and increased their lead in the East Division to seven games — their biggest margin of the season. They began their winning streak the previous Sunday, when they held only a 1 1/2-game lead over second-place New York.

The Blue Jays outscored the AL West-leading Angels, 25-7, in the series and outthrew them, 52-28. The Angels had not lost four in a row since last September.

"I think we've got a pretty good lineup when some people aren't hitting," Cox said. "But when everyone swings the bat like they're doing now, I think it's an awesome lineup."

George Bell put Toronto ahead with a two-run double in the first inning and Doyle Alexander scattered eight hits to make the lead stand up.

Alexander struck out nine. The only run he gave up came on Reggie Jackson's 17th home run this season, in the eighth inning. Jackson's 520th homer in the majors put him one behind Willie McCovey and Ted Williams on the all-time list.

Tigers 3, Twins 2: Detroit's Darrell Evans, who began a resurgence at the plate two months ago in Minnesota, hit his 300th homer in the majors to break a sixth-inning tie at the Metrodome.

Evans had only two homers and four RBI before going 4-for-4 against the Twins on May 15. Since, he has had 20 homers and 48 RBI.

Orioles 6, White Sox 1: Rich Dauer, Eddie Murray and Gary Roenicke hit bases-empty homers in the sixth as Baltimore won in Chicago behind Scott McGregor's four-hitter. The home runs all came against starter Britt Burns, who had a one-hitter the first five innings.

Murray has homered in five of his last seven games to boost his total for the year to 18 and has an 11-game hitting streak.

Royals 7, Indians 4: In Kansas City, Missouri, Steve Balboni hit a

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

three-run homer and Hal McRae a two-run shot, his fourth homer in his last 10 games, to help complete a three-game sweep of Cleveland.

Mariners 3, Red Sox 2: Jim Fregley got four hits and Donenango Remy singled in two key runs as Seattle won in Boston.

A's 5, Brewers 2: In Milwaukee, Alfredo Griffin had three hits, scored three times and drove in a run for Oakland. Danny Darwin, 6-12, lost his eighth straight.

Dwayne Murphy, who had an RBI double and walked twice, scored on a wild pitch by Darwin to break a 2-2 tie in the eighth.

Rangers 8, Yankees 2: In Arlington, Texas, Cliff Johnson went 3-for-3 and drove in three runs against New York while Chris Welsh recorded his first victory as a starter since September 1982. The Yankees committed three errors in the first inning as the Rangers took a 5-0 lead.

Cubs 9, Dodgers 2: In the National League, Chicago ended a three-game losing streak with its rout in Los Angeles, but lost starting pitcher Rich Sutcliffe in the first inning with a pulled leg muscle.

Davey Lopes, drove in four runs with a homer and double to help end his former teammates' five-game winning streak.

Astros 12, Mets 4: Craig Reynolds had four of Houston's 19 hits in New York to help end a six-game losing streak. Joe Niekro pitched an eight-inning beating the Mets for the first time in five tries this season.

Phillies 7, Braves 3: Von Hayes and Juan Samuel tripled during two three-run innings that beat Atlanta in Philadelphia. Jerry Kosman survived a poor start to pitch a five-hitter for his third complete game.

Expos 6, Reds 0: In Montreal, Andre Dawson's two-run homer, his first in six weeks, supported rookie Joe Hesketh's four-hit pitching against Cincinnati.

Cardinals 4, Padres 2: Darrell Porter drove in three runs with a double and a homer as St. Louis won in San Diego. John Tudor got his 11th victory in his last 12 decisions while ending LaMar Hoyt's 11-game winning streak.

Giants 3, Pirates 2: In San Francisco, David Green's two-out single in the 16th scored Chris Brown from second base to complete a sweep of the four-game series with Pittsburgh. (AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Sunday's Major League Linescores

Anders and White, W-Alexander, 10-4, L-10-4			
McCaughy, 6-7; Boone, 5-1; Alexander, Jackie (17).			
San Francisco	300 200 700-10-1	W	10-1
Los Angeles	310 110 800-5-8-1	L	8-1
San Diego	320 120 900-6-9-2	W	9-2
San Jose	330 130 000-7-0-3	L	0-3
San Jose	340 140 000-8-1-4	L	1-4
San Jose	350 150 000-9-2-5	L	2-5
San Jose	360 160 000-10-3-6	L	3-6
San Jose	370 170 000-11-4-7	L	4-7
San Jose	380 180 000-12-5-8	L	5-8
San Jose	390 190 000-13-6-9	L	6-9
San Jose	400 200 000-14-7-10	L	7-10
San Jose	410 210 000-15-8-11	L	8-11
San Jose	420 220 000-16-9-12	L	9-12
San Jose	430 230 000-17-10-13	L	10-13
San Jose	440 240 000-18-11-14	L	11-14
San Jose	450 250 000-19-12-15	L	12-15
San Jose	460 260 000-20-13-16	L	13-16
San Jose	470 270 000-21-14-17	L	14-17
San Jose	480 280 000-22-15-18	L	15-18
San Jose	490 290 000-23-16-19	L	16-19
San Jose	500 300 000-24-17-20	L	17-20
San Jose	510 310 000-25-18-21	L	18-21
San Jose	520 320 000-26-19-22	L	19-22
San Jose	530 330 000-27-20-23	L	20-23
San Jose	540 340 000-28-21-24	L	21-24
San Jose	550 350 000-29-22-25	L	22-25
San Jose	560 360 000-30-23-26	L	23-26
San Jose	570 370 000-31-24-27	L	24-27
San Jose	580 380 000-32-25-28	L	25-28
San Jose	590 390 000-33-26-29	L	26-29
San Jose	600 400 000-34-27-30	L	27-30
San Jose	610 410 000-35-28-31	L	28-31
San Jose	620 420 000-36-29-32	L	29-32
San Jose	630 430 000-37-30-33	L	30-33
San Jose	640 440 000-38-31-34	L	31-34
San Jose	650 450 000-39-32-35	L	32-35
San Jose	660 460 000-40-33-36	L	33-36
San Jose	670 470 000-41-34-37	L	34-37
San Jose	680 480 000-42-35-38	L	35-38
San Jose	690 490 000-43-36-39	L	36-39
San Jose	700 500 000-44-37-40	L	37-40
San Jose	710 510 000-45-38-41	L	38-41
San Jose	720 520 000-46-39-42	L	39-42
San Jose	730 530 000-		

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Kansas City	300 200 700-10-1	W	10-1
St. Louis	310 110 800-5-8-1	L	8-1
Chicago	320 120 900-6-9-2	W	9-2
San Francisco	330 130 000-7-0-3	L	0-3
San Francisco	340 140 000-8-1-4	L	1-4
San Francisco	350 150 000-9-2-5	L	2-5
San Francisco	360 160 000-10-3-6	L	3-6
San Francisco	370 170 000-11-4-7	L	4-7
San Francisco	380 180 000-12-5-8	L	5-8
San Francisco	390 190 000-13-6-9	L	6-9
San Francisco	400 200 000-14-7-10	L	7-10
San Francisco	410 210 000-15-8-11	L	8-11
San Francisco	420 220 000-16-9-12	L	9-12
San Francisco	430 230 000-17-10-13	L	10-13
San Francisco	440 240 000-18-11-14	L	11-14
San Francisco	450 250 000-19-12-15	L	12-15
San Francisco	460 260 000-20-13-16	L	13-16
San Francisco	470 270 000-21-14-17	L	14-17
San Francisco	480 280 000-22-15-18	L	15-18
San Francisco	490 290 000-23-16-19	L	16-19
San Francisco	500 300 000-24-17-20	L	17-20
San Francisco	510 310 000-25-18-21	L	18-21
San Francisco	520 320 000-26-19-22	L	19-22
San Francisco	530 330 000-27-20-23	L	20-23
San Francisco	540 340 000-28-21-24	L	21-24
San Francisco	550 350 000-29-22-25	L	22-25
San Francisco	560 360 000-30-23-26	L	23-26
San Francisco	570 370 000-31-24-27	L	24-27
San Francisco	580 380 000-32-25-28	L	25-28
San Francisco	590 390 000-33-26-29	L	26-29
San Francisco	600 400 000-34-27-30	L	27-30
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San Francisco	630 430 000-37-30-33	L	30-33
San Francisco	640 440 000-38-31-34	L	31-34
San Francisco	650 450 000-39-32-35	L	32-35
San Francisco	660 460 000-40-33-36	L	33-36
San Francisco	670 470 000-41-34-37	L	34-37
San Francisco	680 480 000-42-35-38	L	35-38
San Francisco	690 490 000-43-36-39	L	36-39
San Francisco	700 500 000-44-37-40	L	37-40
San Francisco	710 510 000-45-38-41	L	38-41
San Francisco	720 520 000-46-39-42	L	39-42
San Francisco	730 530 000-		

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